WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

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THE PLAY AT TAMMANY HALL.

SCENES FROM "KING RICHARD III."

Gloster.....Horatio Seymour.
Buckingham.....S. J. Tilden

Buckingham.—Intend some fear;
Be you not spoke with but by mighty suit;
And be not easily won to our requests;
Play the maid's part, still answer nay, and take it.

Gloster.—I go; and if you plead as well for them,
As I can say nay to thee for myself,
No doubt we bring it to a happy issue.

* * * \

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1868.

National Union Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL OF PENNA.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL OF PENNA.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

CONGRESS—XXIIIth DISTRICT.

JAMES S. NEGLEY.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE.

G. MORRISON COATES, of Philadelphia.
THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh.

District.	District.
1. W. H. Barnes,	13. Samuel Snow,
2. W. J. Pollock,	14. B. F. Wagonseller,
3. Richard Wildey,	15. Chas. H. Miller,
4. G. W. Hill,	16. George W. Elder,
5. Watson P. McGill,	17. John Stewart,
6. J. H. Bringhurst,	18. A. G. Olmstead,
7. Frank C. Heaton,	19. James Sill,
8. Isaac Eckert,	20. H. C. Johnson,
9. Morris Hooper,	21. J. K. Ewing,
10. David M. Rand,	22. Wm. Frew,
11. Wm. Davis,	23. A. W. Crawford,
12. W. W. Ketchum.	24. J. S. Rutan.

COUNTY TICKET.

SENATOR—JAMES L. GRAHAM.

ASSEMBLY—GEORGE WILSON, MILES S. HUMPHREYS, VINCENT MILLER, JAMES TAYLOR, SAMUEL KERR, GEORGE F. MORGAN.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY—ALFRED L. PEARSON.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. B. FLACK.

COUNTY CONTROLLER—HENRY LAMBERT

COUNTY COMMISSIONER — JONATHAN NEELEY.

COUNTY SURVEYOR—R. L. MCCULLY.

DIRECTOR OF POOR—J. G. MURRAY.

THE DERNIER RESORT.

If we want peace, GRANT must be President; if we want war, and that as fierce as the one that raged for four years, SEYMOUR must be elected. There is little complication; a choice between war and peace is all that is left. The ballot boxes will decide the contest. Were it not that we have faith in the result, we might predict results that would appal the hesitant.

There must be victory for GRANT and the Republican party. It is impossible to contemplate a reign of terror under the Democracy without a resort to violent measures to retain that liberty purchased through the war. In Ohio, where the Democrats obtained a majority last fall, they proceeded to place bans and restrictions on colored people, incompatible with professions made when colored soldiers were wanted in the war. In that State they also passed an embarrassing law affecting students, and with their majority plainly showed the animus by which they were guided.

We must win in the coming campaign or be content to endure the miseries of another rebellion. It cannot be supposed that loyal men could calmly sit and see the legislation of the past three years undone and the country and people handed over to terrorism of the worst description.

The return of the STUARTS, in the time of our forefathers, may serve to guide as to the treatment loyal men would receive. All those who had fought for the Commonwealth were declared unworthy of office; on slight pretense they were cast into prison; oaths and tests were applied to continue the obnoxious family in possession, and to have been a soldier of liberty was considered crime enough to debar from all privileges.

The Democrats who were the cause of the war, and who did all they could to aid the rebels while the feud lasted, and who are now at the head of the Democratic party, have not forgotten or forgiven. They have to revenge the loss of place and power, throttle the liberty that has come to the people and revive ancient institutions. Who that reflects can doubt what is their intention?

OH, THAT MINE ENEMY HAD WRITTEN A BOOK.

SEYMOUR has done worse; he has talked himself politically to death. His published speeches will destroy him; and if he speaks during the campaign his record will be made worse.

They complain of the scarcity and shortness of General GRANT's speeches. He has been full of action. Speech, says the old proverb, is silver, but silence is golden. HORATIO's speeches, to please the Democrats must be papery; he cannot reach silver, for that would not be repudiation. GRANT's silence is golden. He is for paying the debt, and therefore wins golden opinions from the people.

SEYMOUR's public book is full of burnings, murders, brutalities of every description. It is printed in blood, illustrated with treasonable devices; 'tis the story of his public life from year to year, indorsed by the Democracy and the cause of his promotion.

SEYMOUR has unmistakably scrawled pages of history for the Democratic party that will lead it to destruction. He has pandered to the mob and by such no man was ever saved. He who trusteth in a mob is void of sense. The appeals of SEYMOUR show the polished demagogue, and his actions and speeches make a book that will live to his condemnation.

TEST OF FAITH.

As a general rule bets prove nothing except the faith of the makers. It is seldom a waning cause is backed up with offers to wager large sums on its success. When observing men offer to bet and their offers are not snapped up, the public readily gets an impression which way the cat is going to jump. MR. GEORGE WILKES in the *Spirit of the Times* of the last issue puts out the following:

A CHANCE TO MAKE SOME MONEY—GRANT VS. SEYMOUR.—Some of our personal friends among the Democracy interested in the Democratic Convention was in session, that they would be willing to lay out a little money with us even now, on the success of the nominee of that Convention against General Grant. This, therefore, is to say to those gentlemen and all others similarly inclined, that we have a little money left, notwithstanding our impeachment losses, and stand ready to start anew with a few thousands on General Grant against Seymour for the next Presidency. By way of making this bet offer, we will begin with five thousand dollars. We will double this offer if required, and go even a little further, if pressed hard. Who speaks?

The offer has been before the public several days, but no takers have appeared. The *Tribune* has the following:

"We happen to know that a Republican from another State, who was here when Seymour was nominated, left $10,000 at the St. Nicholas to be invested on the election of Grant and Colfax, if any Seymourite should have equal faith in the success of his ticket. We have not yet heard of any one going for that money."

So, gentlemen Democrats, if you are confident that SEYMOUR and BLAIR are going to win, step up and prove it. There are among you those who never let a good opportunity to make a few thousands by betting slip through their fingers, and who never need to be called a second time when they see a chance. Come forward, gentlemen!

COMPARISONS.

When at school we wrote from copy "comparisons are odious." It is clear the comparisons we are about to draw will be so. That is not our fault, but the Democratic nominee's, whose "false position" calls the comparisons into play.

GRANT: Loyal, calm, dignified; doing all he could to save the nation from disunion. The embodiment of "peace, law and order;" displaying the abilities of soldier and statesman; moulding circumstances to his will—which represented the will of the people.

SEYMOUR: In correspondence with rebels; party to a plot to hand over New York to the Confederates. The friend of murderers; self-convicted of being in a false position.

GRANT: Seeking not distinction in office; satisfied with the approval of his countrymen; thinking that he had received proper reward for the display of those soldierly and administrative powers commanding the attention of the world.

SEYMOUR: Cold, ambitious, selfish; plotting to kill off all other rivals; successful in craft; representative of political chicanery; smooth, oily, surrounded by dupes and willing tools; changing to please and full of false tears as MARK ANTONY when he went to bury CESAR.

GRANT: The nation must keep faith with its creditors; honor must be preserved; the will of the people be obeyed; paths of promotion for good men be kept open, and the meanest soldier and citizen be treated with respect.

SEYMOUR: Repudiation if necessary to secure victory for his party; class set against class, if it will play a Democratic card; friendship on his tongue, the lie in his heart.

Can comparisons further go? HAMLET in his grief makes comparisons between his father and uncle. They are full of political meaning now. A man who poured the poisonous distillment into the ears of the nation in the time of her greatest distress seeks to rule:—

"That it should come to this,
But two months dead,—nay not so much, not two;
So excellent a king that 'twas to this
Hyperion to a satyr.

* * * * * *

"But no more like my father
Than I to Hercules.

* * * * * *

"Oh most wicked speed to post with such dexterity.

* * * * * *

"It is not, nor it cannot come to good."

ONE OF THE PEERS.

Gen. BEAUREGARD was one of the outside advisers in attendance on the New York Convention, a leader of those who declared they had won the victory and rejoiced loudest when SEYMOUR and BLAIR turned up. The love feast was complete when, the next day, BLAIR, in a speech, declared that the rebel leaders of the BEAUREGARD sort, are "our peers." These things remind us of the following, which the public may have well nigh forgotten:

CHARLESTON, S. C., October 13, 1862.—*Hon. Wilform P. Miles, Richmond, Va.*:—Pass the bill for the execution or abolition prisoners after January next been passed? Do it, and England will be stirred into action. It is high time to proclaim the black flag active that period. Let the execution be with the garrote.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Need anything be said?

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* assures us that there was no negro delegate in the Democratic Convention. This is the first information we have received of what was done with Mr. WILLIAMS, a colored delegate from Tennessee. He was excluded, it seems, and not permitted to have the seat to which he had the documents to establish his right. But there was a negro in the Convention, it seems; after what fashion the *Enquirer* explains as follows:

"A regular specimen of the genuine contraband was brought on, we believe, from Alabama, by the delegates from that State, for the purpose, of course, of showing the kind of creatures to whom the Radical party had intrusted the political destinies of the South. In this view the negro subserved a very useful purpose. We probably could do no better than to keep him travelling all over the North as an attendant upon mass meetings and public gatherings. There is nothing like having a peculiar demonstration of a fact—yea, in this case there would be an olfactory demonstration."

SOMEHOW the Democrats don't seem as if they can get the steam up. They want the people to cheer, and the people won't. They talk of the Constitution and a white man's government, damn the nigger, roast Congress, and play antics generally in words. A few small boys think it fine fun. But the old stumpers for the Democratic party don't like the appearance of things, and can't be brought to time. New and green hands are put at the work, and they commit awful blunders; what they lack in sense they make up in shouts. This is about a fair representation of the reports of Democratic meetings from all parts where they have been held. How can it be otherwise when the leader declares they are all in a "false position."

A WASHINGTON dispatch states that "since the nomination of HORATIO SEYMOUR by the Democratic Convention, several of the Democratic members of Congress have declared most emphatically for GRANT. Among these accessions to the Republican ranks is THOS. E. STEWART, Mr. RAYMOND's successor from the Sixth New York District. S. F. CARY, the eight-hour, greenback Representative from Cincinnati, telegraphed after he had heard of the nomination of SEYMOUR, that the Convention ought to follow it up by making VALLANDIGHAM the Vice Presidential candidate. The Democrats generally acknowledge that they have a bad ticket, and concede the election publicly to the Republicans."

IT IS reported that a conference of leading Democrats in New York a few days ago, at which SEYMOUR and BLAIR were present, it was "agreed" to carry certain States, among them New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. To agree on any less States, would be to agree to be beaten. The Democratic leaders know perfectly what they must do to save themselves. But there is a slight difference between agreeing to do it and doing it. No Republican should delude himself with the belief that the Repudiationists will not make a tremendous effort. Henceforth the campaign will be active. The issue has been squarely put, and on it, with a reasonable effort, GRANT and COLFAX will surely win.

THEY who have their funds in government bonds are compelled to include the interest they receive in their income return, on which they pay a tax of five per cent. The proposition to tax this interest again takes the shape of confiscation, is a direct assault on the character of government securities and the most direct way to break down the national credit. Why stop at ten per cent. and not take the whole of the interest? Why not confiscate a part or the whole of the principal? Having already paid five per cent. why should the interest be taxed further, except as the most certain way to destroy the character of the security?

THE frankness with which the Southern leaders free their minds is one thing in their favor. When we find Governor VANCE, of North Carolina, at the ratification meeting in Richmond, declaring that in the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR the South will gain everything for which it fought; and Governor WISE saying that the declaration in the New York platform that secession is dead, is a falsehood, we know what is meant. VANCE is unrepentant and WISE openly declared that the supported the BLAIR ticket because it meant revolution. More out-spoken than others, he gloried in saying that secession was as alive as ever. Such texts require no comment.

IF ever men asked for Bread and got a Stone, it is the Soldiers and Sailors who laid their petition before the Democratic Convention. They presented HANCOCK, one of the most distinguished Generals of the war, and were given SEYMOUR, who opposed the war. July 4, 1863, when HANCOCK was gallantly fighting at Gettysburg, SEYMOUR was talking treason in New York and stimulating the riot in the interest of the rebels. For these things SEYMOUR was chosen and HANCOCK rejected. War Democrats—Boys in Blue—men who supported the Government against the Rebellion—what say you? Shall this man have the first honors in preference to GRANT?

THERE are sundry manifestations in the nation leading to the belief that confidence in the Chief Justice has been so shaken as to make his resignation a necessity. If he is at all sensitive, he must perceive how deeply he has given offense to good men by the acts of political coquetry he has displayed. A Chief Justice openly accused of conduct in connection with party strife, becoming a juggler more than a judge, the public will think there is danger to the Commonwealth in the retention of high judicial authority by a man who stoops to pander to party prejudices for the purpose of feeding his ambition.

THE cable informs us that the Democratic Platform, which had been telegraphed across the ocean, was regarded as the promulgation of doctrines leading directly to repudiation, and, of course, dishonorable to the American character. Very naturally the London *Times* regards the action of the Convention as the prelude to the election of GRANT and the overthrow, if not total disruption, of the Democratic party. Who with a particle of honest American feeling will voluntarily range himself with a party that supports doctrines which all over the world are denounced as downright rascality?

WHEN Mr. JOHNSON, through assassination, came to power and had the opportunity of showing of what stuff he was made, he verified the saying that no man should be elected to the office of Vice President not competent to discharge the higher duties. The mistake of the past must teach for the future.

FRANK BLAIR has shown his teeth and claws too soon. The terrorisms in his revolutionary letter are badly timed. WADE HAMPTON may bluster and brag that whoever is elected by a majority of white votes shall rule the South, and BLAIR threaten to undo the reconstruction acts of the past three years. Forewarned is forearmed, and the country must not be endangered by BLAIR's terrors or threats of revolution.

WHY ANDREW JOHNSON should not like HORATIO SEYMOUR as a candidate there is a perfectly conclusive reason. It is this: SEYMOUR despises JOHNSON, personally and politically, and JOHNSON knows it. When JOHNSON was running for the Vice-Presidency, SEYMOUR opened his heart and said hard things of him. It is among the least of Mr. SEYMOUR's sins that he did. The two had long been Democrats together. They knew each other. Whatever else is true of JOHNSON, there is no reason to suppose that he will go out of his way to help SEYMOUR. He is not the man to help the candidate who despises him.

IT IS now well settled that HANCOCK, instead of SEYMOUR, would have been nominated, if the Convention had not been switched off by the Wednesday's adjournment. To this defeat Pennsylvania delegates contributed with earnestness, more particularly BIGLER, DAWSON, CLYMER and others. Had Pennsylvania been unitedly in favor of HANCOCK, it would have been difficult to beat him. It was a part of the New York game to divide the delegation from this State, and they did it effectually, and thus the General was sent to the rear.

THE Democrats have followed up their nominations by electing BELMONT again Chairman of the National Executive Committee. This is what might be called adding insult to injury. If there is a perfect specimen of a "bloated bondholder," it is this same BELMONT; and it was he who headed the expedition specially charged with killing PENDLETON off, thus clearing the way for SEYMOUR. As the agent of the ROTHSCHILDS and other foreign capitalists, Mr. BELMONT, as Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, has a mission to perform.

BEYOND wide-spread dissatisfaction among leaders who have great influence over the rank and file of the Democratic party, there does not seem to be much ground for the third ticket rumors. The dissatisfied leaders can accomplish in another way the end which the third ticket would have in view,—by voting directly for GRANT. As the easiest and surest, this method of settling Mr. SEYMOUR's case, will be adopted by thousands of Democrats.

UNDER the belief that SEYMOUR and BLAIR stand no chance of an election, the tone in financial and business circles have improved; and if stability and confidence are completely restored it will be because the election of GRANT and COLFAX will be regarded as absolutely certain. This certainty being already assured, it is probable that the Republican and Revolution ticket will cease to affect adversely the market many days longer.

GEN. SHERMAN, in St. Louis on Friday evening, when asked what was his opinion of the Democratic nomination, said: "It is a bad nomination, and will be beaten all to pieces."

IT IS significant that SEYMOUR and BLAIR have the support of but a single member of the Cabinet. The others are either for GRANT or take no part.

SOME New York parties have leased extensive grounds at Locust Point, just below Baltimore, and are arranging for a large petroleum business, feeling sure that on the completion of the Connellsville & Pittsburgh road, a large part of the Pennsylvania oil business, and all that of West Virginia, will concentrate at Baltimore, as the most economical point of shipment. Northern capitalists are also arranging to erect warehouses for storage, so as to make advances on goods stored; and extensive grain elevators are soon to be built to accommodate the important and rapidly-growing trade in grain. A pier of 620 by 80 feet (400 feet of which is already completed), will soon give over 25,000 square feet of entirely covered pierage—large enough for six first-class ocean steamers to discharge and load at the same time. The Baltimore and Liverpool steamers are now making the regular trips, sailing from each side of the ocean every fortnight; and the Bremen line dispatches one of its large steamers every month, each way, stopping at Southampton, and they already are crowded with freight, and come back crowded with the better class of emigrants, to settle in the rich valleys of Maryland and Virginia, or to go further west. A new line of steamers, the capital for which has been largely subscribed in Baltimore, is to connect with Charleston; and several important connecting railroads, which have not been mentioned, are all uniting their currents to swell the commerce of the "Monumental city," and give it a growth of commanding magnitude for the future. The growth of Baltimore has been very rapid. The present population is over 300,000.

THE Episcopal Church of England doesn as if it would readily get over the heresy of Bishop Colenso. The theological controversy in Natal is as hot as ever, and has been complicated by a dispatch from the home government suspending the Governor of Natal to prevent, if possible, the contemplated consecration of a new Bishop in the stead of Dr. Colenso, assumed to be disqualified or removed. The home government intimates that the salary of any Bishop taking part in such a proceeding will be stopped, and the appointment of the offender cancelled. Perhaps there was never more plainly shown the folly of unity of Church and State. The law of the State, in its highest tribunal, ruled that the Bishop had a right to hold the views he did, and the Bishops in trying to shift their brother, only show how they can walk contrary to the State, when it suits their convenience.

A MORE affecting scene than the meeting between SEYMOUR and his first friend and wire-puller-in-chief, after the little game had been played, probably is nowhere recorded. SEYMOUR having declined a sufficient number of times, retired to an ante-room to allow the game to go on, where TILDEN sought him to communicate the result of the ballot. SEYMOUR's tears were streaming. "My God, TILDEN, what shall I do? This is terrible!" exclaimed the reluctant one. The placid TILDEN was equal to the occasion, and replied with something pertinent, if not original: "Sir, the Presidency has sought you, not you the Presidency, and you must take it." Consoler and consoled locked arms and sought more retired quarters mutually happy.

DEMOCRATIC SOLDIERS DISSATISFIED.—The National Committee appointed by the Democratic Soldiers and Sailors' Convention at New York, which adjourned before the nominations were made, were empowered to meet and take action upon them. This committee, composed of the leading men of the Convention, assembled on Friday afternoon, and had a very stormy session, their dissatisfaction with SEYMOUR and BLAIR being almost universal. A resolution to ratify the nominations was strongly opposed, and on being brought to vote was only adopted by one majority. Those who voted against the resolution declared their determination not to support the ticket.

LATEST trials in England with cannon show that "a twelve-inch rifled gun can pierce a fifteen-inch plate of solid hammered iron as if it were pasteboard. They have proved that their strongest ships and best forts and shields are equally worthless, and that a bank of sand is a better defense than an iron fortress. The Rodman gun stands heavy charges wonderfully. All the efforts to burst it have failed; but its cast-iron shots, though of admirable quality, rebound flattened, when the oblong steel projectiles from rifled guns penetrate."

Social Equality.

When Lieutenant Governor Dunn was introduced to the Senate of Louisiana, he settled all the insane fancies that Democrats rave respecting being governed by colored men. The colored representative of government said:—"As to myself and my people, we are not seeking social equality. That is a thing no law can govern. We all have our preferences, we all wish to select our associates, and no legislation can select them for us. We ask nothing of the kind. We simply ask to be allowed an equal chance in the race of life: an equal opportunity of supporting our families, of educating our children, and of becoming worthy citizens of this Government."

Can anything be more dignified? To the colored Lieutenant Governor has been given sound discretion. He knows it is little use to brow beat prejudice; it must be allowed to fade through broad teachings.

How does the speech of the Lieutenant Governor square with the Democratic cries of needed protection from the colored people? If white people cannot run an equal race with colored people, where is the value of the talk respecting superiority? There is no begging in the speech. It is a manly statement of facts with the recognition of social inequality through prejudice. Pleading for political freedom, for all the Lieutenant Governor advances, we may leave the Democrats to answer the broad truths contained in the few words.

The Telegraph Not New.

Solomon said "there is nothing new under the sun," and his saying applies to the magnetic telegraph. It is alleged by some that the discovery was made in 1636; but there is evidence of greater antiquity in the discovery. Rabbi Bechayah Ben Asher, chief of the Jewish congregation of Saragossa, in Spain, concludes his Commentary on the Pentateuch, written in 1291, by a complete description of a lightning rod. Rabbi Judah Ben Chuyat, in 1475, in his Commentary "Minchat Judah," on the Cabalistic work "Mangarechet Elohuth," gives a good description of a magnetic telegraph. A work entitled "The Two Tables of the Covenant," published at Amsterdam 1698, cites from Chayat: "It is a very remarkable natural phenomenon, that if magnetic stone be purified from all extraneous matter, divided into two parts, and placed even a thousand miles distant from each other, and then connected by means of a piece of iron, all movements made on one piece will be distinctly perceived at the other." Chayat lived in the fifteenth century. If the words quoted do not prove the knowledge of the magnetic telegraph, it will be difficult to attach any meaning to words.

Short Sea Excursions.

The Ramsgate and London Steamship Company, England, have fitted up a number of berths to let by the week, month or season. A gentleman was much improved in health by making the daily trips with the boats, hence the resolve of the company. The distance from London to Ramsgate is about one hundred miles. Time occupied in the run from seven to eight hours. Part of the way—about half—is river passage—the rest sea. The distance from London Bridge to the Nore Light is fifty miles. This method of giving the opportunity of daily sea air to invalids is suggestive to other places in the world where practicable. This hot weather don't exactly make us say "oh for a lodge in some vast wilderness," but heightens our admiration for the man who found out a way to keep cool, enjoy sea air and board at comparatively small expense.

The Seymour Doctrine.

The New York Democrats have always been in league with the rebels, and the platform was manipulated by precisely the same men who met in Democratic council at the Cooper Institute on the 3d of June, 1863, and adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That under the Constitution there is no power in the Federal Government to coerce a State or any number of them, by military force. If the power is claimed it is usurped, and the act is void and not military. That the Democratic party, if true to its principles, is pledged to use all constitutional war against sovereign States; that we believe it to be the duty of the party to proclaim these sentiments as the basis on which alone it can organize a healthful political organization which will deal honestly and independently and truthfully with them.

THE New York *Sun* has a way of saying caustic things peculiar to itself. For instance, speaking of Horatio Seymour as presiding officer of the convention, it says:

"The Governor's experience has enabled him to strike the happy medium between the extremes of large assemblages, even when those may be noisy and disorderly, and the solitude of the chair of a book. We recall a notable instance in 1863, when the excitement over the draft, coupled with the consciousness of a packed house, and the fact that Governor Seymour had a rather unusual helper. It cannot be said to be quite certain that the Governor's presence had the usual quieting effect, but it is certain that the effect of instantaneous cooling what looked at the time like a very threatening storm. Governor Seymour has never receded from his position of his well grounded popularity."

If Seymour ever forgives the writer of the above we have very much misunderstood him. In fact, few men would. But the *Sun*'s application of caustic to Blair is quite as nicely done, thus:

"In this recent letter he takes for higher ground than that which he took on the Democratic platform, and of overturning the reconstruction policy of Congress he proposes to substitute the policy of Andrew Johnson at the close of the war. Gen. Blair is a gentleman of strong personal principles, and popular among a class of people who admire his pluck, but he has greatly add to the chances of the success of the ticket."

Those who know Blair will relish, hugely, this allusion to his "strict temperance principles."

THE English correspondent of the New York *Times* in speaking of the desire of Nova Scotia to be separated from the new Dominion, says: "Probably the great reason why England will not interfere is the prevalent belief that all Canada will in a few years become either an independent Republic or be annexed to the United States. In either case it is useless to take any trouble in the matter. If English statesmen really expect to hold any part of North America, they would not lose a day in taking measures to open direct communication with the vast and fertile region lying round Lake Superior, and turning it into a stream of emigration. They look upon that land of promise with apathy, because they despair of keeping it for their own. Far-seeing and provident statesmanship has given place to indifference and *laissez faire*."

LAST winter we heard a lecturer, who had done the grand tour of Europe and come back to America all in four months, lauding the GOVERNMENT of France. Paris only had been seen. We could forgive the expression of admiration for the beautiful scenes Paris presents, but ask at what price have they been purchased? They cost the liberty of the nation in 1851; have drained all that the Emperor can raise by taxes and a thousand million dollars besides. When the beauty of Paris is admired, visitors should remember the mob that must be kept employed, whose language is "blood or bread."

A YOUNG and interesting girl in Chicago who committed suicide by taking arsenic, left a letter addressed to Percy, the young man she loved, about one of the most tender letters we ever saw from a servant, the station of life she was in:

"MY DEAR PERCY: The dark clouds are gathering around the little girl you once loved, and who still clings to you in hope that your heart will soften, but oh, dear one, to suffer the agony of this suspense is worse than death. You trifled with my sacred little heart, but I forgive you. I court death; and yet if there seemed the shadow of a hope to regain your love, once so dear to me, I would longer suffer the agony you have thrown so ruthlessly upon me. O, come, come; present me your heart again, and then let me die. Loving and true, AGGUSTA."

THEY have taken another count of the population of Chicago, or perhaps added up anew the old one. At any rate, they now say that "the present population of Chicago may be fairly estimated at 360,498." Considering that this is only an estimate, the figures are refined to a nicety to what the population will be next week or month; no one will venture to guess.

SAMUEL LOVER, the popular Irish novelist and poet, who died in Dublin on the 8th of July, did more than any other man to impart beauty to Irish character. His Rory O'More, Molly Bawn, Four Leaved Shamrock and Angel's Whisper, are gems of poetical beauty that will live forever. "Handy Andy" was his great Irish novel, over which a reader can smile even though the characters and positions are all known. Lover enjoyed a pension of £100 yearly from the British Government.

THE decline in five-twenties at London to 73, is construed as being the result of the financial declarations of the New York Convention; and it is argued that the agitation of financial issues, during the next four months, will be productive of weakness in our securities abroad, favoring a higher gold premium.

AUGUSTUS SALA has undertaken a life of Lord Brougham, who was afraid Lord Campbell would live to write it. He wished to outlive Campbell, to cheat him of the honor. His Lordship would have fared better at the hands of Lord Campbell than he will from Sala.

SAYS a New York letter: The rebels in this city do not conceal that thus far everything has gone their own way. They will support any candidate that stands on a platform that has adopted all their heresies, and has not uttered a word against their crime of treason.

MR. JOHNSON's bid for the nomination did not pay. The effect of the amnesty proclamation was sixty-five votes, but from thence he gradually descended into the ditch with the dead men.

The Jews in the Northwest have started an Israelite organ in Chicago. It is printed in German and English and is devoted to the literary and social advancement of the Jews.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Revenue force of the country numbers 12,000; and it is believed that a large number of this army of tax collectors will be dispensed with.

Ten cases of sun-stroke occurred in Buffalo in forty-eight hours, seven of which proved fatal.

Scarcely a vessel arrives at New York—when the temperature is at burning heat—that does not bring the tantalizing report of passing icebergs, some of them of immense size, on the the coast. Steamships Borussia, City of Boston and Minnesota, all had observations of that kind. The latter at one time was in close companionship with several very ugly customers, and had to make a long detour to get out of their way.

The steamship Hansa, on Saturday, brought to New York a giraffe, that was captured in Central Africa in February last, along with a female companion, which died on the voyage from Cape Town. It is the property of the Van Amburg Company, whose agent is said to have been four months capturing it. The male is said to have evinced much grief when his companion died, refusing to take food for several days. He is over twelve feet in height, and is acknowledged to be the finest specimen of the family ever seen in this country.

A New York letter says: An opinion is gaining ground that we shall see a more active market sooner than most people anticipate. The heavy falling off in the legal-tender reserves, as seen in last week's bank statement, indicates that the demands of the country for currency to move its crops are already beginning to be presented.

At a recent rowing regatta at Henley-on-the-Thames, a racing crew desired to pull in the American fashion, without the aid of a coxswain; but were refused permission, on the ground that a regatta law compelled the use of coxswain. They, however, claimed the right to start with a coxswain, and dispense with him if they chose, before the conclusion of the race. An individual was found bold enough to offer to jump overboard whenever required, and the boat started in the race. Almost as soon as the umpire gave the word "Go," the devoted coxswain plunged into the water, narrowly escaped drowning among the river weeds, and the boat soon rapidly shot ahead of the others, and won the race by a hundred yards. The crew were, however, ruled out by the judges.

The New Orleans *Commercial Bulletin* says that the Southern planters, "profiting by free labor, have now discovered that more money can be made out of a freedman's labor than from that of a slave."

Silver, it is stated, has for many ages been withdrawn from circulation by the natives of the East Indies, who use that metal alone for ornaments of the person.

The railways in Great Britain, during the year 1866, conveyed 274,295,668 passengers on single or day tickets. In addition, during the same year, 110,227 periodical tickets were issued by the different railways.

The Liverpool Bonded Dock Warehouses, according to the report of the managers, earned $106,500 during the last six months. The earnings for the official year ending in 1865 amounted to $203,830; for the year ending in 1866 to $215,960; for the year ending in 1867 to $387,220; for the year ending in 1868 to $426,000.

General McCallum states that during the rebellion the Rappahannock river bridge, 625 feet long and 35 feet high, was rebuilt in nineteen working hours; Potomac creek bridge, 414 feet long and 80 feet high, in forty working hours; Chattahoochee bridge, 780 feet long and 92 feet high, in four and a half days; that between Tunnel Hill and Resaca, 25 miles of permanent way and 200 feet of bridges, were constructed in seven and a half days, and near Big Shanty, 35½ miles of permanent way and 455 feet of bridges in thirteen days.

The meadows between the Hackensack and Passaic rivers, New Jersey, are to be protected from the overflow of the two rivers, whereby they will become very valuable.

Erasine is the product of a manufacture that belongs exclusively to California. It is a fine kind of turpentine made from the nut pine, or *pinus sabiniana*, and is distilled from pitch gathered in Butte and Yuba counties, and delivered at $3 50 per hundred pounds—the price being about twice as high as that of the pitch from the common yellow pine trees.

Coal, it is stated, suffers deterioration by exposure to the weather, bituminous the greatest and anthracite the least. From the experiments of a German chemist, it appears that coal exposed to the weather in heaps lost during a period of nine months, fifty per cent. of its value as fuel, and about as much as a gas making material.

In France the average number of persons struck by lightning each year is eighty-one, out of a population of 36,000,000; in Germany, seventy-five out of 47,000,000; in Sweden, eleven out of 4,000,000; in Saxony, six out of 2,000,000.

The cable informs us that the Viceroy of Egypt has taken a wife, but neglected to say how many he had already.

The New York *Herald* regrets that the Pope has been led by the Jesuits in his Austrian allocution.

The British Legation in China has become particularly jealous of the appointment of Mr. Burlingame. The English are afraid America will obtain the lead in the commerce with China.

James B. Eads, Chief Engineer of the bridge over the Mississippi, at St. Louis, goes to Europe in a few days, on account of ill health. Colonel Roberts takes his place. Work on the new bridge will be resumed at an early day. It is a fortunate circumstance for the bridge.

Seymour told the Confederate Convention that he could not be a candidate without imperilling both himself and his party. He told the truth, once. Give him credit for it on his "roll of honor."

The Cincinnati *Commercial* revamps an ancient but quite funny story, and attaches it to the Pendletonians in this wise: Pat Cleary was delegated to lay in commissionary supplies for the Pendleton escort. He accordingly purchased fifteen barrels of whisky, one hundred kegs of lager beer, and one barrel of hard bread. The bills were rendered to Dick Cox, the cashier, for inspection and payment. Dick, in scanning the accounts, remarked:—"Fifteen barrels whisky—all right; one hundred barrels beer—all right; one barrel hard bread! Pat, this is all right, but what in the devil did you get so much hard bread for?"

Here is a specimen of the way the New York *World* speaks of Seymour:

"He is a cultured man, a man of free tastes and high purposes, a man of elegant wisdom and also of powerful analysis. The skin of the face is sallow, and a little cream of white wheat will relieve the throat under the chin. Why is it that all men of mind or mark in the world's struggles have this peculiar sallow skin? It has always been an accompaniment, if not an indicator of genius. The Cæsars, Napoleon, Frederick, Tully, Turenne, Disraeli, Henry Clay, Webster, and many others of similar celebrity, have had, or have now this."

If this is the best thing that can be said why Seymour should be President, the people will long remain unconvinced.

It is believed by Prof. Lepsus, the eminent archæologist, that meteoric iron must have been used by the ancient Egyptians in dressing the blocks for the Pyramids and the other rude structures of Egypt. This he infers from the late date at which smelting of iron was made use of, and from the fact that when iron is mentioned in the earliest records, it has an affix, signifying "from the heavens," attached to it.

The American newspapers, it is stated, have paid during the last year more than $70,000 for messages over the cable, while the English journals during the same period, have expended only $7,000 for the news by the Atlantic wire from this country.

A terrible explosion of nitro glycerine has occurred in Belgium. Eight persons were killed, and the shock of the explosion was felt eight miles away. A store close by was destroyed, and houses and trees within five hundred yards devasted.

Threatening letters, signed Bandolini, to the principal inhabitants of Marseilles, demanding 25,000 francs from each, have become common. In cases where they do not comply means are taken to inflict vengeance by sending infernal machines to do damage to their persons and property.

It is said that Thad Stevens is so well pleased with the Democratic nominations that he will let Andrew Johnson go "scot free."

The Neapolitan Bourbons cling to Rome as their last rock of refuge on Italian soil. They continue to plot, and will, some day, come to grief. They hope against hope, and appear to forget there is no possibility of their assuming royal sway.

Numerous threats have been made, during the last few days, to burn Columbia, Georgia. The threats are made in anonymous letters addressed to various citizens.

A deputation from the English Church Union has waited on the Archbishop of Canterbury and renounced all connection with Bishop Colenso until he shall repent him of his errors.

The third anniversary of freedom to the slaves in Texas was celebrated on the 19th of June in a beautiful grove near the State capital. Nearly four thousand men and women, who had felt the blessings of freedom, were present. Addresses were delivered by Governor Hamilton, by members of the Texas Convention, and by some persons of color.

PERSONAL.

—The London *Telegraph* makes the appointment of Reverdy Johnson an occasion for highly complimenting American diplomatic representatives abroad. It says: "We are not acquainted with any monarchy that can boast such names amongst its envoys and consuls as those of Washington Irving, Geo. Bancroft, Lothrop Motley and Nathaniel Hawthorne."

—Father Lambert Young, the Catholic priest who has been in jail in Louisville for some weeks on account of his refusal to testify against parties engaged in lynching a negro in Frankfort, Ky., was called before the United States Court on Monday, fined $50 for contempt, and put under $2,000 bonds to appear at the October term. He paid the fine, gave the required bond, and was discharged.

—Governor Andrew related to a citizen of Boston, just before his death, the following, which must make a deep impression upon all who read it: "I was in Washington just before Mr. Chase was nominated as Chief Justice, and, at Mr. Lincoln's request, called at the White House. 'Here I am,' said Mr. Lincoln, 'surrounded by documents relating to the vacancy on the Supreme Bench, and requests to appoint Mr. Chase. Mr. Chase is a man of ability; as a public officer, of marked fidelity; as a politician, ambitious; *on the subject of the Presidency, a little insane.* He has said things of me which has sent discord where there should be harmony, but a man in my position should not harbor resentment, and I shall appoint him.'"

—Strauss has decided to visit this country professionally, and will sail for New York in September. It is rumored that an effort will be made to secure his services for the ball to be given in connection with the Charity Fair, which is to be inaugurated in October.

—Anecdotes of Thurlow Weed—who has gone to Europe to die, it is feared—are appearing. Here is one perfectly true, as we can testify: A very contumacious fellow was sent to the Assembly who hated Weed, and who had often declared he would make an expedition to the bottomless pit before he would vote for anything Weed advocated, and that he took no one's opinion but his own. It happened that T. W. wanted the man's vote, so he introduced himself one morning, saying: "I have often heard of you, sir, and know you don't like me, and I respect your candor. I always esteem an open enemy. You are one of the few men who are self-reliant, have wills of their own, and won't be influenced by others. I like that, too. I recognize in you a kindred spirit. We won't and can't agree, but that is no reason we should quarrel. Drop in and see me. I enjoy original men. You see I know you. If you won't be influenced by me, perhaps I can learn something from you." In less than a week the resolute Assemblyman was carefully under the dominion of Weed, and believed the different manager had actually taken his counsel.

Gen. Sherman Insulted.

The following appears in a dispatch from St. Louis to the Chicago *Times*, (Democratic,) dated July 9:

General Sherman, who has been very obsequious to Grant since the latter arrived here, got out of a street car, when quite a crowd of joyous Conservatives surrounded him, asking him what would be the result of a nomination of Seymour, and whether he would support it. He replied that he had examined the ticket all to pieces; Grant will be elected." Voices in the crowd replied: "We don't want to be sold out house burners." "You wanted the nomination yourself." "You want Grant elected so as to get his place at the head of the army." And such like. Gen. Sherman and the crowd separated in bad humor with each other.

THE Mormons have converted ten thousand women in England this year. A twentieth part of that number, five hundred, were in New York on Tuesday, on their way to Utah. Where is there another religious sect that can boast of having made so many female converts in one year? Is it not surprising that women can be so infatuated as voluntarily to accept a slavery that appears to a woman of delicate sense moral death? The converts will not, however, have as much to suffer in transit as formerly. The journey from New York to Salt Lake City will be

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, July 18, 1868.

Weekly Commercial.

NASBY GOES TO NEW YORK.

His Adventures with a Nigger Delegate from Tennessee.

(From the Toledo Blade.)

NEW YORK (at a cheap boardin-house), }
July 4, 1868. }

Ef I had knowd just wat I had to go through with, I never wood hev diggered for the posishen I now okkepy. Had I knowd the troubles which was to beset me, the Corners mite hev gone on represenid, and the Democricy mite hev nominatid a candidate without my help. I am at a cheep boardin-house, which is salubrusly situodid on an alley, the landlady bein one ov the anshent Kings of Ireland, wich her name is O'Shaughnessy. I coodent get rooms at the Aster, nor the St. Nicholas, ez I coodent git a clerk to look at me for an hour, and when I did succeed in rivitin the attenshun uv one, he flew into a pashen and ordered me to move on, with the onfeelin remark that he had no room for sich! And that insult mite be added to injoory, the onfeelin woman who presides over the manshen I inhabit, peremptorily refoosed to rescave me ontill I pade in advance. I tried several places, but ez I hadn't no bagage, the prevailin opinyun seemed to be that advance payment wood be better, and I wuz forst to return to her.

My advencherers on the route were noomerous if not pleasant.

At some pint in Ingiany, wher we changed cars, I found the trane we hed to take full uv delegates. In lookin around for a seet I discivered but one that I cood sit in, and that one had in it a disgustin nigger who had the impoodence to be well drest, and hed a carpetsack beside him. My Demokratic blood riz to wunst. Seein that in a car filled with Demokratic delegates, any nigger should go to a nigger wood be safe, I stawkt proudly up to him holdin my nose.

"Good Lord!" sez I "wat a smell."

"Good Lord!" ekoed the delegates with got on at that stashen, "wat a terrible smell."

"My gentle Afrikin frend," sed I, seezin him by the collar, "I regret the necessity uv sayin disagreeable things, and still more uv doin em, but the fact is yoor impoodence in gittin into a car uv white gentlemen, with the disgustin odor, inseparable from and part uv the Afrikin race, is rather too much. And more especially ez I wonder at yoor keepin yoor seet; while I and these other white gentlemen are standin."

"Out with the nigger!" yelled the lately arrived delegates, "hustle the stinkin cuss."

"Merciful hevens, wat a smell!" sung out others uv em, "shiss him!" "shist him!"

Seein myself thus backed, and feelin a little zeal wood be safe, ez niggers can't vote, I knocks his hat out uv the winder, and follered up that demonstration with a serious attempt at liftin him out uv the seet. I wood hev succeeded, but the nigger resisted, and resisted vigorously, to-wit: He knockt three uv my front teeth down my throte, pulled out wat little there was left uv the hare that hangs in sanity festoons about my venerable temples, and biackt both my eyes. Gittin on my pins back in the passage, somewhat astonisht, the nigger standin over me, with his boot heel rainged over my face, when some gentlemen came in from another car and restrained him.

"Mr Williams," sed the, "let him up. It's pore white trash, and wunt worth wastin yoor indignashen onto. Let him up, Mr. Williams, let him up."

"Sirs," sed I, risin to my feet, tremulous with rage, "ez this the treetment I am to expect awl the way too New York? Am I to be pounded to a jelly by a nigger—a stinkin nigger, sirs, whose oder evin now makes the car ontenable to gentlemen uv refined sensibilities—and to heer the nigger addressed az 'Mister,' after that, instid uv bein tored to pieces by the infuryated spechtators! O, shame, wher iz thy blush!"

"Yoo miserable cuss," sed one uv these gentlemen, "if you don't git a horsewhip and lick yoor insolith roodness, or we'll chuck yoo out uv the cars. Apologize, sir, to Mr. Josef Williams, delegate at large for the Stait uv Tennessee."

I almost fainted. This nigger then was a delegate! He wuz a regular delegate, armed and equipped with regular credenshels to the Demokratic Nashnel Convenshen, and I had been guilty in my reel uv wanin uv mind Gladly I apologized, and further I humbly begged permission to sit beside him, which he accordid with a graciousnis I never saw ekalled.

It wuz astonishin the change that crept over the lushy delegates. They stood aside and rubbed and shook him by the hand—they didn't smell any oder at all any more; on the contrary they seemed to like him. They addresst him ez "Mister," and several uv them in introdocin him to their friends who got seats at various stashens, yoosed the prefix "Honorable." It's wonderful wat a difference it makes with a nigger to hev a vote, and also how he votes! Hed that Williams bin infected with Abilhumism, I make no doubt that the car in which I reely fancied I smelt when I fast undertook to subjoogate him, wood hev continyood to the end uv the trip. In olden time it wuz observed that slaves—niggers didn't smell—it was only the free ones. It is a settled fact now that Dimekratic niggers are in o roos! I mite hev known, however, that the nigger wuz a free nigger, by the way he pitched into me. No nigger in a state uv bondage would ever hev did such a thing. That much they owe tu the war, anyhow.

My principal objeck in goin to Noo York wuz to do what I cood toward secoring the nomination uv Jethro L. Kippins, of Connecticut. I am sorry to say that my efforts were noomerously foosted by a cuss uv a delegate from Ingeany, who, hevin been whaled by one and hev felt sorest over the left, burst out with for an old line Abolitionist, and swearin the while I liked it. Ef any other evidence uv flexibility is needed, I feel okal to the task. Politically I am okal to all emergencies.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.,
(Wich is Postmaster.)

Is the Hamburg penitentiary there is now a young girl from Boston, whose father used to be at the head of one of the largest manufacturing firms at the "Hub." She eloped with her seducer to Hamburg, was discarded by her parents, forsaken by the scoundrel who had persuaded her to accompany him to Germany, became the inmate of a fashionable *maison de joie*, was accused of larceny, convicted, and sent to the penitentiary for three years. Five years ago she moved in the best circles of Boston society, was the idolized child of her parents, and considered a very eligible match; and now she sits in a very small and narrow cell in the prison of that distant city, receives the coarse kind of food, and of that, according to the jail regulations.

LEE'S RESIGNATION.—The *Independent* of to-day says: New York will never again see such a crowd as that which was brought together by the Democratic Convention of 1868. It was a rather wild boast of the rebel leader four years ago that he would water his horses in the Delaware; but he has more than made good his promise, by sending his men to New York to nominate a President for 1869. It matters not who the Democratic candidate may be, he is the candidate of the rebellion.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 15, 1868.

Quietness continues to reign in the money market, which is without material change in any of its important features. There is an abundant supply of loanable funds to meet the wants of business men and borrowers. Business is without animation, the excessive heat of the weather not inviting to active operations in any branch of trade. The features of the New York market are the stagnation in stocks and the strong advancing tendency of gold. The frauds in altered certificates continue to excite and depress railway shares. The risks attending doing business in stocks until the extent of these fraudulent alterations is ascertained makes brokers disinclined to do business. The expanded condition of the banks and the large loss of greenbacks during the last fortnight create uneasiness among the money lenders connected with the clique.

—Gold is steadily going up. Its fluctuations were from 141¾ to 142⅝, closing at the latter figure.

—The New York railway share market was weak and drooping the greater part of the day. At the close of the afternoon boards, Ohio and Mississippi advanced to 55½ and Erie declined to 67¾. The balance of the list showed more steadiness.

The following comparative statement, furnished by J. W. Kennedy, Broker, 80 Fourth street, shows the range of prices for the past week at the New York Stock Boards:

	July 15.	14.	13.	11.	10.	9.
N. Y. Central	137¾	138	138¼	138¼	138¼	138¼
Erie	67¾	67	68	69¼	71¾	72½
Reading	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	98	98
Reading ex-div	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	98	98
Mich. South	91¾	90¾	91	90¾	92¾	95½
Ill. Central	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾
Pittsburgh ex-d	84¾	85½	86	86¾	87¾	87
Rock Island	102¾	102¾	103	103¼	103¾	104
Northwest	78¾	78¾	79¾	79¾	81¾	82¾
Northwest ex. div.	80¾	80¾	81¾	80¾	81¾	81¾
Toledo ex. div	102¾	102¾	103	103	103¾	104
Fort Wayne	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	103¾	103¾
Fort Wayne ex-div	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	103¾	103¾
Ohio & Miss	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½
Gold	142¾	142	141¾	141¾	140¾	140¾

James T. Brady & Co., Bankers, corner of Fourth and Wood streets, furnish the annexed comparative range of prices for government securities:

	July 15.	14.	13.	11.	10.	9.
U. S. 6s '81 co	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. 5-20 c. '64	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
U. S. 5-20 c. '65	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
U. S. 5-20 c. '65, n.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
U. S. 5-20 c. '67	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
U. S. 5-20 c. '68	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
U. S. 7-30, June	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
U. S. 7-30, July	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾

—Pittsburgh quotations, daily, by Ph. R. Mertz, corner of Fifth and Wood streets, July 15, 4 o'clock, P. M.:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	142	142¼
Silver	135	138
1881 Bonds	113¾	113¾
U. S. 1862	113¾	113¾
1864	110¼	110¼
1865, old	111	111¾
1865, new	108¾	108¾
1867	108¾	108¾
1868	108¾	108¾
Compn 10-40	107	107¾
5-20s, third	108¾	108¾
Merchants' Union Express Stock	24½	24½
Western Union Telegraph	73¾	74
Atlantic Telegraph Stock	20	
Allegheny Valley Bonds	75¾	
Columbia Oil stock	22	to 25
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	84¾	
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	107¾	

—The discovery at New York of spurious or altered certificates created quite a consternation in the stock market in that city on Saturday, the "bears" availing themselves of the opportunity to sell down the whole market, and temporarily, with partial success. The fraud consists in purchasing numerous certificates for a very small amount of stock each, and by some chemical action removing the original number of shares and inserting a larger number. This is a most dangerous operation, and may well cause alarm. It interests alike shareholders, brokers and companies. It will require the nicest supervision of transfer clerks and of all interested in the making and countersigning of the purchase and sale of stocks. The frauds are now certainly ascertained to include the following stocks: Erie, New York Central, Fort Wayne, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Rock Island, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and Pacific Mail. Of some of these stocks a large amount of small certificates are ascertained to have been bought by the forger; but what amount has been altered into large certificates is not yet ascertained. Thus far, 900 shares on different companies have been certainly ascertained as fraudulent, 900 of which on the Fort Wayne were admitted by the forger before the alteration was discovered; the loss, of course, falling upon the company. At the outside there is probably not over 2,000 shares of spurious stock in circulation, and this will fall upon brokers will not exceed $150,000. This is a very cheap lesson to Wall street, as undoubtedly the Brokers' Boards will now arrange some mode of transfer that will prevent the recurrence of this sort of robbery. The occurrence has naturally excited much distrust in the negotiation of stocks, and at one time threatened to produce a panic; some stocks fell off 5 per cent. In consequence, and the unsettled feeling. For several years a premium, almost, has been offered to scientific rogues to swindle the public by these alterations, and this premium has been offered in order, as is alleged, to facilitate loans. Hereafter, in purchasing stocks, rarely are willing to have the stocks transferred to them in their name on the books of the company, but prefer to receive the stock by certificate of some old date assigned to them by power of attorney, and this they may sell on that or the following day, and deliver to the purchaser and he resell, and so will this same certificate pass from hand to hand until the time arrives for the transfer books to close for a dividend, when the certificate will be transferred to the then holder, and a new one issued. This mode of doing business is offering a premium for rascality and should be, and we trust will be, immediately changed. It seems strange that this device of changing stock certificates from smaller to larger denominations has not been resorted to before. In skillful hands it is very easily done under the present customs of the market.

—To the $5,000 reward offered by the New York Stock Exchange for the conviction of the perpetrator of the stock certificate forgeries, the Open Board of Brokers have added another $5,000, and accordingly the joint committee of the two boards, advertise a reward of $10,000, for the arrest and conviction of the forger or forgers.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 15, 1868. }

Since our last report, and in fact for some weeks past, trade has ruled very dull, and prices, although without quotable change, are at present, in many articles, merely nominal. Floor and hay have moderately active. Groceries remain as previously quoted, with a light inquiry.

The receipts of leading articles of produce since our last were as follows: Flour, 1,624 bbls; cheese, 10 boxes; corn, 384 sacks; oats, 1,000 sacks; oats 145 sacks; butter 116 packages, and bulk meats (loose,) 1,178 pieces.

We quote as follows, which are the current wholesale prices from store, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES.—We quote pearls at 9½@10c ₱ lb, and pots at 5½@6c ₱ lb.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—Manufacturers write a good demand. We note sales at 17½@18c for hams; 17½c for sugar-cured hams at 20½c; 9,000 lbs shoulders at 13½@13¾c; 5,000 lbs rib sides at 16¼c; 3 000 lbs clear do at 18½c; 5,000 lbs dried beef at 21½c; 15 tierces lard at 18½c.

LARD OIL—Receipts of 25 bbls No. 1 lard oil at $1 40 and 10 bbls No. 2 at $1 15 ₱ gallon.

BUTTER—The receipts are liberal but owing to the hot weather are generally in poor order. Choice articles of packed and roll will readily sell at 25c, but most of the stock in market sells entirely at nominal prices.

EGGS—Market dull and unchanged at 20@21c ₱ dozen.

CHEESE—Demand fair with good receipts. We quote Western Reserve at 12@13c; Hamburg at 14@15c; Factory at 16@16c, and Goshen at 16@17c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUITS—Market dull and prices nominal. We quote apples at 5½@6c ₱ lb, and peaches at 11@12c ₱ lb, as to quality.

POTATOES—New potatoes are in good supply and dull at $1 90@2 00 ₱ bush.

NEW APPLES—We quote sales of the best in market at $7@8 ₱ bbl.

HAY—Market firm but unchanged, with light receipts. We quote old timothy at $20@25 ₱ ton and new at $15@20 ₱ ton.

Groceries.

The demand for groceries still continues very fair though the market is not so active as it has been. We note no material changes since our last report, and quote as follows:

COFFEE—Old Government Java, in bags, 37c; in mats, 36c; Laguayra, 26@27c; Rio, Fancy, 27½c; choice, 27c; prime, 26c; fair 25c; good, 24½c.

SUGARS—Porto Rico, 13¾@14¾c; Cuba, 12¾@13¾c; sugar House, 11¾@12¾c; Granulated, 17¾c; Powdered, 17¾c; Crushed, 17¾c; A Coffee, 16¾c; B do, 16¾c; extra C, 16¾c; C 16c; New Orleans 14½@16c; Demerara 15¾@18c; Clarified, 18½@18¾c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 90c@$1; Porto Rico, 70@ 95c; Cuba, 60@70c; Bermuda, 75.

SYRUP—Lovering's, $1 05; other choice brands, $1 00 to $1 10; fair to good, 85@95c; golden drips, $1 10.

TEAS—Young Hyson, common to good, 90c@$1 10; Imperial and Gunpowder, do, $1 25@2 00; Japan, 80@$1 25; Oolong, 90c@$1 75.

RICE—Carolina, 12@12½c; Rangoon, 11@11½c.

VINEGAR—We quote cider wine vinegar, in original packages, 19c. Cider vinegar from 20@30c ₱ gallon.

FISH—No. 1 Shore Mackerel, $23 50; No. 2 Shore $19 50; new No. 3 large $13 00; Lake Herring, $5 00; White Fish, $9 00.

SODA—English Bicarb 9c. American 8c. Sal Soda 3c.

SPICES—Pepper, 38c; Cloves, 50c; Nutmegs, $1 80; Cassia, 80@85c; Ginger 35c; Allspice 30c.

SOAP—McKeon, Van Haagen & Co.'s Chemical Olive, 10c; Babbett's, 12c; Oakley's, 11½c; Toilet 21 @23c; Resin 5c to 7c.

LYE—Concentrated Lye, $7 75.

CANDLES—Proctor & Gamble's star candles, 25c for full weight; mould candles, ₱ lb, 16c.

INDIGO—Madras 90c@$1 50; Manilla 95c@$1 45.

BAR LEAD—12½c.

DROP SHOT—₱ bag $350.

STARCH—Madison, 8c; Magnolia starch 8½c; Silver Gloss 12½c; Corn starch 13½c; Satlin Gloss 12½c.

GRAIN—The market is fairly supplied with new wheat, which is offered at prices ranging from $2 25@2 30 ₱ bush as to quality. Sales reported of 222 sacks white wheat at $2 30, and 358 sacks red winter at $2 25 ₱ bush. Sales of rye in small lots reported at 70@81 80 ₱ bush, with little demand at these figures. Corn is quiet and unchanged at $1@1 05 for shelled, and $1 05 @1 08 for ear by the car load. Small lots of choice ear from store at $1 10@1 12 ₱ bush. Oats are quiet and selling from track at 78@78c, and from store at 76@77c ₱ bush. No barley offering.

FLOUR—Market very firm and demand good. Stocks are much reduced and dealers do not care about having flour on hand to hold over. T. C. Jenkins reports heavy sales to-day. We quote fancy white wheat family flour at $11 75; new Tennessee at $11@ 11 25@11 50; red winter wheat (old) flour $10@11 50; choice spring $10 50; medium $10, and low grades $8@ 9 ₱ bbl.

FISH—FRESH.

Lake Salmon.....12
White Fish.....12

FISH—DRY, SHELL, SMOKED, ETC.

Cod, dry, ₱ lb.....8
Lobsters, 2½ lb cans, ₱ can.....$ 3 50
Fresh Cove and Spiced Oysters, ₱ can, 1 pint.....22
Fresh Cove and Spiced Oysters, ₱ can, 2 pints.....50

FLOUR, MEAL, &c.

Extra Family, ₱ bbl.....$12 10
Extra Family, ₱ bbl.....$3 (0
Self raising, ₱ 12 lb bag.....1 00
Graham.....
Fancy St. Louis flour ₱ bbl.....$15 00

FRUITS, NUTS, ETC, DRY.

Apples ₱ lb.....9@10
Almonds.....50
Filberts ₱ lb.....20@21
Peaches.....13
English Walnuts.....30
Pecans ₱ lb.....
Peanuts ₱ lb.....
Prunes (cooking).....
Dried Blackberries ₱ lb.....
Prunes (stewing).....

FRUITS—GREEN, CANNED: OILS, JELLIES, ETC.

New Apples ₱ bl. pk.....2@6
Lemons ₱ box.....1 00
Strawberries, 2½ lb cans.....60
Blackberries, ₱ can.....
Cherries, ₱ can.....
Sardines, ½ box.....17@35
Peaches, ½ lb cans.....40
Pineapples, ½ cans.....
Pickles, in Jars.....30, 50@60

GROCERIES.

Coffee, choice Rio.....28
Do Fair.....26
Roast Rio ₱ lb.....30
Java.....
Mocha.....60
African ₱ lb.....50
Sugar, brown ₱ lb.....12½
Do light.....15@18
Do Crushed and powdered.....19
Molasses, Porto Rico.....
New Orleans.....60
Cuba.....60
Syrup, Sugar House.....
Tea, Oolong, ₱ lb.....1 60@1 50
Do Breakfast.....
Do F.....1 50@1 75
Ging. Sunshing.....1 00@1 50
Gunpowder.....1 50@2 00
Fongtai.....1 40

MEATS—FRESH.

Sirloin, cut out ₱ lb.....20@25
Rib Roast, do.....20@25
Round ₱ lb.....20@25
Mock Duck ₱ lb.....20@25
Cross Rib, ₱ lb.....10@12
Chuck, do.....12
Liver ₱ lb.....5@8
Hearts, each.....5@10
Tongues, each.....10@15
Shoulder Pieces.....15@20
Mutton Chops.....15@20
Veal Cutlets.....12½@20
Liver Pudding.....10

MEATS—SALT, ETC.

Dried Beef, ₱ lb.....22
Breakfast bacon.....22
Hams.....22@25
Shoulders.....16@18
Sides, clear.....16@18
Sides, Ribbed.....14 to 15
Hogsh'd cheese, ₱ lb.....15

POULTRY AND GAME.

Dressed Chickens, ₱ pair.....25@50
Live Chickens, ₱ pair.....25@35
Spring Chickens ₱ pair.....75@$1
Turkeys.....
Geese.....
Ducks.....

SPICES OF A PURE QUALITY.

Cinnamon, ₱ lb.....$1 00
Cloves, ₱ lb.....1 00
Ginger, ₱ lb.....50
Cloves, ₱ lb.....
Pepper, ₱ lb.....

SUNDRIES.

Brooms, each.....39 to 50
Washboards.....$2 50
Baking Powders, ₱ box.....$1 to $3
Burnett's Extract, ₱ bottle.....30 to 75
Burnett's Cocoaine, ₱ bottle.....30 to 75
Concentrated Lye, ₱ box.....20
Bluing, ₱ bottle.....
Bucket's Washing Powder, ₱ lb.....
Wooden Bkts, each.....$10 to 60
Tubs, each.....50 to 75
Cider Vinegar.....

VEGETABLES.

Parsnips, ₱ bunch.....5
Carrots, ₱ bunch.....5
Beets, ₱ bunch.....5
Soup beans, ₱ qt.....
New potatoes, ₱ bu.....$2 Raspberries ₱ qt.....20 to 25
Do ₱ half bu.....1 00 Gooseberries ₱ qt.....
Do ₱ bbl.....$3 00 Tomatoes ₱ can.....
Onions, ₱ bunch.....5 Pears ₱ doz.....
Onions, ₱ half bu.....25 Cucumbers, each.....
New onions ₱ bunch.....5 Cabbages, ₱ head.....
Peas ₱ ½ peck.....20 String Beans ₱ ½ pk.....
Squashes ₱ doz.....

FRUIT MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, July 18, 1868. }

The market for foreign fruits, in consequence of cash articles continues very active, as it has been during the whole season. Merchants report a very satisfactory trade. Prices are without material change from those current in our last report. Lemons and oranges and lemons are higher, with a large demand. Domestic dried fruits are in better demand, and for peaches and apples are firmer. Berries are dull. Green apples is fair and quotations unchanged. We quote:

New Layer Raisins, ₱ box.....$4 00@4 75
Do ½ box.....2 75 Prunes, ₱ lb.....14@15c
New Figs, ₱ lb.....18@20c Peaches, 2 lb cans ₱ doz.....$2 75@3 00
Messina Oranges.....$1@$1 50 Pineapples, 2 lb cans ₱ doz.....3 00@3 50
Palermo Oranges.....$1 50@2 00 Pears, 2 lb cans.....
Bordeaux Almonds, ₱ lb.....$1 to 1 50 Do ½ doz.....$1 to 1 50
Do ₱ box.....$6 00@7 00 Peaches, 2 lb cans.....$1 to 1 50
Ivica Almonds, ₱ box.....$6 00@7 00 Do ½ doz.....$1 to 1 50
Tarragona Almonds, ₱ lb.....20@22c Pineapples, 2 lb cans.....$1 to 1 50
French Walnuts, ₱ lb.....20@22c Do ½ doz.....$1 to 1 50
Do ₱ box.....$6 00@7 00 Grapes, ₱ lb.....10 to 20
Tomatoes, 2½ cans.....$1 50 Pears, 2 lb cans.....$1 00
Cocoa Nuts ₱ 100.....$10 00@11 00 Huckleberries.....
Filberts, ₱ lb.....16 to 18c Corn (Dawson's), ₱ doz.....$1 00@1 25
Do ₱ box.....$6 00@7 00 Do (Landis'), ₱ doz.....$1 00@1 50
Pecans, ₱ lb.....16 to 20c Tomatoes, 3 lb cans ₱ doz.....
Do ₱ box.....$6 00@7 00 Do 2 lb cans.....$1 25
Soft Shell Hickory, ₱ box.....$6 00 to 8 00 Honey, ₱ lb.....8@9 00
Strawberries ₱ lb.....$1 00@1 25 Tomato Catsup.....
Pine Apples, 2 lb cans.....$6 00@4 00 Pickles, half gallon.....
Pears, 2 lb cans.....$1 50@1 60 Do quart.....$4 00@4 25
Peaches, 2 lb cans.....$1 50@1 60 Pickles, gallon.....$6 00@6 50

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, July 18, 1868. }

From yards there continues a fair demand for lumber, more especially for plain stuff. Dry lumber is scarce. There are still a few rafts lying in the river near the city unsold. Most of these are rather inferior, as the desirable lots are never long in market. We quote at the yards as follows, which are the prices at which lots are picked up at. Prices for cargoes of boards brought down on the lake fleet were sold from 10@15c higher than the following. Quotations of the receipts passed on down to Cincinnati:

We quote from yards as follows:

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ₱ M.....$63 00
First Common.....50 00
Second Common.....40 00
Third Common.....28 00
Shelving.....26 00
Hemlock Joists and Scantling.....18 00@20 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common, ₱ M.....60 00
Clear.....70 00
Flooring Boards.....36 00
Ceiling Boards.....36 00
Shelving on both sides.....36 00
Shelving on one side.....30 00
Flow and drop weatherboarding.....36 00
Rabbited weatherboarding.....28 00
Half inch panel planed.....25 00
Half inch panel unplaned.....20 00
Sash and Shutter stuff, with strips.....48 00
Oak and Yellow Pine flooring boards.....48 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed.....7 50
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed.....6 50
No. 1, 18-inch, shaved.....6 50
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed.....5 50
Lath.....4 50

LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, July 18, 1868. }

Hides and leather remain about as last quoted, with the exception of hemlock sole and oak sole, which are higher. We note sales of 2,000 oxen ₱ lb in New York, with a very limited stock on hand.

Rough leather is in active demand and an advance in prices has been established in our market. The supply of good rough is very limited, owing to the large export trade. Eastern buyers, who have taken all the available stock they could lay hold of. We might remark in this connection that we firmly believe our oak leather tanners in this section would make more money by selling their stock on an average, by consigning it to Pittsburgh dealers than by shipping to Eastern cities; and in this belief we are sustained by the testimony of a number of our most reliable tanners. It would be well for those interested to make a note of the fact.

Harness is selling freely with a light stock on hand.

Calf skins, French and country, are very dull, without any material change in prices.

Hides have advanced in the East. Here quoted, with a demand in excess of the supply.

We quote the current rates as follows:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, heavy	40@43c
Oak sole, middle and light	40@43c
Rough oak	39@41c
Finished calf	90@$1 00
Waxed upper, ₱ ft	20@28c
Wax kip	20@25c
Rough hemlock sole	40@45c
No. 1 oak harness	44@46c
Do	doz.....$7 00@8 00

Black bridle ₱ doz	85@90
Fair bridle, ₱ doz	$80@$70
Saddlers skirting	18c
Red sole B. A	39@43c
Red sole Orinoco	28@30c
No. 1 pad skirts	32c
Do	doz.....$7 00@8 00

HIDES.

Green salted	13@13½c
Green Butchers'	9@10c
Dry Flint, unsorted	18@20c
Tallow No. 1	6@12c

Green Calf	15c
Tanners' oil, best bank	90c
Tanners' oil, No. 1	85c
Calcutta Slaughter	30c
Kip	$2 25@2 50

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, July 18, 1868. }

Stocks of white lead are light, and the market rules very firm at the following quotations:

Strictly pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil	14c
Strictly pure in lots of 100 lbs in oil	14½c
Pure brands (Colwell)	75@81c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	14c
Orange Mineral	13½@14½c
Patent Red lead	12 @13c
French Zinc, Red Lead	10½@11c
Litharge	10 @10½c
Selected Zinc, ground in oil	12 @14c
Blue Paint, ground in oil	20c
Putty	5 @6 3/4c

SOAP AND CANDLES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, July 18, 1868. }

We quote the market unchanged for the following quotations:

Common Olive, ₱ lb	10c
Variegated Toilet	18c
Palm	18c
Dehenfelve	12c
German	13c
Windchick	20c
Rosin No. 1	8c
Rosin No. 2	7c

Rosin No. 3, ₱ lb	5c
Sawyer's Barber, ₱ box	8
Honey, ₱ lb	75c
Dip and Mould Candles	16c
Star Candles	20 to 22c
Tapioca ₱ lb	25
Crystalline	22c

ALE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, July 18, 1868. }

X Ale	₱ bbl.....$10 00
X X Ale	₱ " " 11 00
Imitation	₱ " " 10 00
Porter	₱ " " 10 00

Four dollars, in addition to the above prices, will be charged for barrels, and three dollars for half barrels, which will be allowed on their return.

WRAPPING PAPER AND RAG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, July 18, 1868. }

The following are the manufacturers' prices:

Cr. ₱ bdl	40c
Mf. ₱ bdl	60c
D. C. ₱ bdl	80c

Rags in ₱ ton demand at from 6@6½c, as to quality.

FAMILY MARKET.

LIVING EXPENSES IN PITTSBURGH.

CAREFULLY REVISED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 15, 1868. }

Our Family markets are liberally supplied with all kinds of vegetables and prices are gradually giving way. New potatoes are rather dull at quotations. Flour, groceries and fresh meats continue at the current rates reported for some time past. We quote the retail prices for choice articles entering into daily family consumption, as follows:

BREAD AND CRACKERS.

Wheat loaf, each	10	Dyspepsia Crackers ₱ lb	15
Family " "	10	Graham " "	20
Boston Crackers, ₱ lb	15	Graham Wafer, ₱ lb	16
Wine " "	16	Milk Biscuit, "	16
Sugar " "	15	Ginger Snaps, "	12
Oyster " "	13	Fluid Bread, "	15
Butter " "	15	Pilot Bread, "	10
Butter " "	15	Fancy Crackers "	30
Soda " "	15	Butter Crackers "	15
Graham " "	15	Jumbles "	22
French " "	40		

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Butter, print, ₱ lb	35@40	Eggs, goose, ₱ doz	65
" Prime Roll	30	Dutch Cheese, ₱ doz	20@22
Pine Apple Cheese	22	American "	22
₱ lb		Cheese, com'n Ohio	18
Eggs, hen, ₱ doz	20@20		

FISH—FRESH.

Lake Salmon	12
White Fish	12

FISH—DRY, SHELL, SMOKED, ETC.

Cod, dry, ₱ lb	8	Mackerel, No. 1 shore in kits	$ 3 50
Lobsters, 2½ lb cans, ₱ can	50	Mackerel, " No. 2 large	2 50@2 75
Fresh Cove and Spiced Oysters, ₱ can, 1 pint	22	Mackerel, " No. 3	8
Fresh Cove and Spiced Oysters, ₱ can, 2 pints	50	White Fish, ₱ lb	8
		Salmon, pickled, ₱ lb	30

FLOUR, MEAL, &c.

Extra Family, ₱ bbl	$12 10
Extra Family, ₱ bbl	$3 (0
Self raising, ₱ 12 lb bag	1 00
Graham	
Fancy St. Louis flour ₱ bbl	$15 00

FRUITS, NUTS, ETC, DRY.

Apples ₱ lb	9@10	Pecans	30
Almonds	50	Brazil Nuts	30
Filberts ₱ lb	20@21	Figs	30
Peaches	13	Currants	18
English Walnuts	30	Dates	25
Pecans ₱ lb	20	Filberts	25 to 40
Peanuts ₱ lb	20	Citrons ₱ lb	30
Prunes (cooking)	20	Dried Blackberries ₱ lb	20
Prunes (stewing)	20	Dried Plums, ₱ lb	45

FRUITS—GREEN, CANNED: OILS, JELLIES, ETC.

New Apples ₱ bl. pk	2@6	Assorted Jellies in tumblers	35
Lemons ₱ box	1 00	Kerosine, ₱ bottle	30@40
Strawberries, 2½ lb cans	60	Salad oil	25@1 25
Blackberries, ₱ can	30	Sperm oil	2 00
Cherries, ₱ can	30	Honey, ₱ lb	8@9 50
Sardines, ½ box	17@35	Tomato Catsup	30
Peaches, ½ lb cans	40	Pickles, ₱ quart jars	$4 00@4 25
Pineapples, ½ cans	40	Pickles, half gallon jars	$6 00@6 50
Pears, 2 lb cans	$1 50@1 60	Pickles, gallon	$8 00
Peaches, 2 lb cans	$1 50@1 60		

GROCERIES.

Coffee, choice Rio	28	Imperial	100@2 50
Do Fair	26	Young Hyson	60
Roast Rio ₱ lb	30	Soda ₱ lb	20
Java	40	Candles, star ₱ lb	20
Mocha	60	Do adamantine	50
African ₱ lb	50	Lard ₱ lb	21
Sugar, brown ₱ lb	12½	Proctor & Gambles' family	23
Do light	15@18	Do " "	12½
Do Crushed and powdered	19	Do S. Carolina	15
Molasses, Porto Rico	70	Do Georgia	15
New Orleans	60	Soap, rosin ₱ lb	6@ 10
Cuba	60	Do castile	12@ 15
Syrup, Sugar House	60	Macaroni, Italian	20
Tea, Oolong, ₱ lb	1 60@1 50	Do American	20
Do Breakfast		Tapioca ₱ lb	25
Do F	1 50@1 75	Proctor & Gambles' family	1 75
Ging. Sunshing	1 00@1 50	Do " Lovering's	1 25
Gunpowder	1 50@2 00	Do " Buckeye	1 00
Fongtai	1 40	Do " Common	1 00

MEATS—FRESH.

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1868.

TERMS:

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of twenty, per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the club.

THE FARTY OF DISCORD.

When BELMONT screeched in the Convention it was supposed he was sound in the Democratic faith. Not so; he is a very doubtful character in the estimation of PENDLETON'S organ, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. BELMONT is whipped round badly; told that he can do no good to the party, and that he spoils all political movements, he touches. He is denounced as the agent of ROTHSCHILDS, and other foreign capitalists, and as being very unpopular in the Great West. Poor BELMONT, after having made a set speech in the Convention and done his best to tickle the ears of the groundlings, to be whipped round in such a manner, entitles him to pity.

IS BELMONT sound in the faith of financial repudiation? If he is the agent of ROTHSCHILDS and foreign capitalists, how can he be truthful in indorsing greenbacks for bonds? What does BELMONT mean? It is high time the question was asked. If not sound on the greenback question SEYMOUR may be tarred with the same brush.

The agent of the ROTHSCHILDS! Can it be that BELMONT is playing the Democratic game for the benefit of the great capitalists of Europe? Have ROTHCHILDS any intention of coming in and playing bull and bear with the greenback policy? That great house has been many times waited on by European Ministers respecting loans. They can do a cool heap of millions for Turkey, ease any public pressure in England, are great on the French bourse and talk millions as easily as ordinary people do cents. BELMONT, the agent for ROTHSCHILDS and European capitalists. What can he want on a greenback platform?

We were about saying "of such is the Democratic heaven," but that would be too high a compliment, as we don't think there is any such place in the Democratic ranks. At any rate BELMONT has too shrewd a sense of the money market, to lend serious sanction to repudiation, unless, as the agent for ROTHSCHILDS, he wants to buy up the whole debt when the present bondholders have grown disgusted with Democratic equivocation. We cannot see what good can come from reading BELMONT out of the Democratic party by the PENDLETON organ, unless it be to show how deep the wound in that quarter through the rejection of Young Greenbacks. There is the animus; there the sting. PENDLETON and his party don't feel any more comfortable over the defeat than ANDREW JOHNSON in view of the waning glory of his Presidential career.

Look where we may we fail to find that unity of purpose so lauded by the sycophants of the party. There is HANCOCK disgusted; PENDLETON uneasy; BLAIR aspersed; SEYMOUR doubted; BELMONT read out of the party, and a general upheaving where there should be consolidated purpose. The hit at BELMONT and the capitalists reminds us of a story that may illustrate what the greenback theorists really mean. It was proposed by a demagogue that there should be a fair division made of everything in the world amongst the people as a means of ensuring universal happiness. An objector said that if people started equal on Monday morning they would not be in that position on Saturday night. Pointing to the speaker who had made the assertion, the objector continued: "There is my friend; he has a great aversion to work; his stock of dollars are low; he spends freely, while I work hardly and save. I should have more on Saturday night than he, and in a few weeks our relative positions would be as marked as to-day. Would the gentleman kindly say how he proposes to meet this little apparant discrepancy in his scheme?" The demagogue, slightly abashed, said "if they divided every Saturday night, that would obviate the little difficulty." To which the objector replied, "the only objection he saw was that with such a system it appeared to him in a few months there would be nothing left to divide."

Alas for the discord. SEYMOUR is represented as a bondholder, BELMONT as the agent of capitalists, and how they can square with the division of bits of green paper until by excess they are valueless, is more than we can understand.

BELMONT is the first to be read out by the PENDLETON organ, but will not be the last. According to the eternal fitness of things cometh grumbling and discontent from the party that has boasted of its unity, but which the campaign and November decision will prove to be only a rope of sand.

SEYMOUR AND HIS FRIENDS.

If HORATIO SEYMOUR had called the rioters his friends only once on that memorable day when the fury of hell broke loose in the streets of New York, the plaint against him would not have been of such an aggravated character. First he called murderers his friends; and scarcely had he uttered a sentence, fearful that they would forget the relationship, he said, "Let me assure you that I am your friend." This was to make sure. First, the mob was SEYMOUR'S friends; next, he was their friend. Even these two endearing words were not sufficient; so SEYMOUR went into friendship of the past tense, telling the bloodthirsty mob they *had been* his friends. This was not deemed sufficient to establish the friendship, so SEYMOUR said he had come to give them a tset of his friendship.

We have thus SEYMOUR calling the mob his friends, secondly informing them that he was their friend, thirdly alluding to past friendship, and fourthly, giving a present test of friendship. Can friendship be more thoroughly established? This was from a Governor to a brutal mob. SEYMOUR knew his friends and the friends knew SEYMOUR.

In the hour of danger he tampered with the foes of the nation. When unoffending people were being brutally murdered, he called the murderers his friends. Did not SEYMOUR know of the intention to create a diversion in favor of the South? Was he not cognizant of the intended riot before it took place?

Contrast what a man would have done who was not the friend of rioters and murderers. He would have bid the mob disperse; addressed them as foes of the country, and, if necessary, called out the military. There would have been no parleying, no promises. The rising was illegal; the conduct of the mob brutal; and if HORATIO SEYMOUR had acted patriotically and in accordance with the laws of the country, he would have shown the mob they must obey and not have disgraced his manhood by associating them as his friends.

There can now be no doubt who will be the friends of HORATIO SEYMOUR. He set that matter at rest for all time. He established friendship past, present and future, with the bloodiest mob that ever attempted to carry out base intents.

Can men who love peace, law, order, support a man who by his own confession stands firmly in his friendship with the rascaldom of New York? The nomination of such a man is an insult to every soldier who fought for the Union; an insult to every peaceable home in the country, a libel on our boasted love of order, and a disgrace to christianity.

THE NATIONAL FAITH PLEDGED.

Invidious comparisons are often made between the currency issued during the war for independence and that issued during the war of the rebellion.

These comparisons are sometimes made from other than patriotic motives, and sometimes the question is asked fearing there may not be much difference after all and with a sincere desire to know it.

A few words will explain. The former was issued prior to the adoption of the present constitution, when our government was a confederation, merely a league of friendship between the States. Under this arrangement the general government had no power to levy taxes or collect revenue. To be sure they apportioned the sums needed for national purposes among the States, but if the States refused to pay (which they often did) there was no way of compelling them, and for this reason Congress was often without the means to carry on the war or meet the public engagements.

After the close of the war the treaties entered into by Congress were disregarded by some of the States. The sums required to be paid into the treasury were not paid, and the result was a general prostration of the public credit.

But under our present Constitution the case is very different. Under the fifteenth section Congress has power for calling out the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion, and the sixteenth section gives full power to provide ways and means to meet all expenses incurred.

From this it will be seen that the payment of our National Debt is not only a matter of integrity but a question involving the life of our whole system of government. Take away this principle and we have the body without the soul, very soon to become a stench and a by-word in the estimation of all honest nations.

In view of this fact, is it not, to say the least, hazardous to attempt to pay off our national debt in greenbacks, thereby producing financal demoralization, and, when this enormous floating debt comes to be paid off, putting the national integrity to a test that may prove fatal to our whole system of government?

THOU SHALT DO NO MURDER.

Mrs. VICTOR, under sentence of death in Cleveland, for the murder of her brother by poisoning, has taken fits of the sulks at her approaching doom. The crime Mrs. VICTOR committed was villainous. She stands in the worst class of murderers. There were two contending principles at work—love for the brother and the greed of the murderess. The latter conquered. The sister gave arsenic to the brother, nursed him with apparent tenderness, and when death came to relieve his sufferings, she appropriated the plunder for which she committed the murder. It presents a crime of the greatest magnitude. Advocates for capital punishment may say, "here is a case deserving strangulation. This woman is not fit to live, hang her and let the world be rid of her."

We may grant that Mrs. VICTOR is one of the Devils—Amazonians of the first grade; say that she has done a deed at which society revolts, but that does not justify hanging of Mrs. VICTOR;—will not bring the brother to life, and will only be a punishment of a few minutes. If the majesty of offended justice wreaks deadly vengeance on a woman, as the bundle of drapery is swayed by the breeze and the offender a corpse, we may ask, has it taken all the formulas of law to produce only that miserable result? Supposing the culprit dead, where comes in the Reformation? That, we presume, is left to the great account, where, if GOD is no more merciful than man, it will fare not only badly with Mrs. VICTOR but with millions of others.

Executions are not in conformity with elevated principles. They are the blood and thunder of society's vengeance, copied from the grim past, when representations of Deity were incorporated in Nemesian teachings. If nearly nineteen centuries of christianity have not taught the folly of such vengeance, christianity has much of its mission unaccomplished. Who is responsible? Society? It is such a broad responsibility that where one is found not ready to accept the fair share, thousands pass heedlessly on, content that the noose has done the work and the sinner will trouble no more.

It is a cowardly method of escaping consequences. That fallen sister has something in her that is human—even though she manifested pretty much of the devil. We don't say make a pet of her; don't exalt her as a heroine. Let her live to see and feel in captivity the enormity of the offense she has committed. Surround her with those associations that shall have the tendency to call out in her what is good, giving her no further scope for the exercise of her lower nature. If Christianity be true, she is a sister still. Those who would strangle her believe it, for they try to prepare her for the New Jerusalem into which they hope to enter; and where, if all goes well, they hope she will be when JACK KETCH has finished his delicate attention to her case.

Against executions we enter our protest. They are inhuman, unchristian, and do not work the effects intended. They do not deter from crime; they put the doomed out of reach of improvement, and are the greatest failures in punishment of any known deterrent and improving methods. We confess to the enormity of executions by practicing them in private, because when public they lead to other murders. When the law goes out to hang a woman, it seems that those in favor of the abolition of death punishments should "cry aloud and spare not," so that such a crime may be prevented, and the murderess be brought by right methods into the paths of repentance. Without any sentimental whining we say "don't hang Mrs. VICTOR; executions don't pay; her death will only produce another gallows crop of female poisoners."

Let her pass from the busy world into the cloisters of silence; let her earn the bread that she eats, and feel that her life henceforth must expiate the offense she committed. There will gather round a doom of that kind more deterring influences than the gallows has ever yielded, and society escape the responsibility of having walked contrary to the Christian law of mercy.

EFFECTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The London *Times*, one of the shrewdest financial papers in the world, says that one of the planks in the Democratic platform means partial repudiation. It will be interesting to watch the effect of this statement on the bonds. If the Democratic doctrine became popular, there would be a gradual tendency to depreciation of bonds in the markets of Europe. That is as certain as two and two make four. If the capitalists see any tendency on the part of America to repudiate, they will not touch our securities. On whom are the consequences of depreciation to fall? When workingmen say "not on us," they little know how many of their brethren have invested in Government bonds all their savings. There are many sons of toil—far more than capitalists—who have put their little savings into Government securities; and when those workingmen who have nothing cry out against those who have, they hit the industrious and careful, who by years of prudence and good management were enabled to save the nation in its time of peril.

There will be many adventurers, who have not twenty dollars capital and are heavily in debt, who will sing the praises of repudiation. It matters little to them who sinks so long as they swim. Without pluck or ability for honest work, men who never did a day's work in their lives, will cry out greenbacks for bonds. They know not what they mean, unless they think they shall tickle the ears of workingmen, who, if they are wise, will sustain the national credit; and they will find in that perfect security for the future for themselves and children.

BLAIR has been making a speech, and in it he shoots away ahead of SEYMOUR, outHeroding HEROD. Not only is he in favor of subjugating the colored race, and remanding them to bondage again, but he has shamelessly declared his admiration for those who by treason and bloody warfare sought to destroy the Republic—a warfare in which he declares they "*proved themselves our peers.*" In a letter of only a few days previous, BLAIR openly proclaimed for forcible revolution. This abject, shameless prostration at the feet of the rebel leaders naturally follows. If after this a man who shouldered a musket for rebellion hesitates, he will be guilty of the rankest ingratitude. But what will thoughtful, true men say—and how will they act? We can safely leave them to answer for themselves.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

It is HORATIO SEYMOUR, whom the copperheads and rebels delight to honor. New York meant it, the South meant it, the forces of the rebellion are pleased. There is to be "a white man's government," repudiation of the debt, prejudice respecting race renewed, and the South petted and caressed. HORATIO SEYMOUR'S speech at the opening of the Convention, was the key to the finale. Rank, vile copperheadism, fit exponency of rebeldom; behold the reward!

SEYMOUR and the Democratic party are well matched. What is true of the party is true of SEYMOUR. When the Southern States threatened war SEYMOUR gave them his sympathy. The Democratic party followed the chief of copperheadism. To them the words of HORATIO were sweet as honey. When amid national troubles in 1863, the New York riot resulted; when it was thought a division of aims could be accomplished; when men for no crimes committed were hanged and burned; SEYMOUR called the rioters his "friends." He cheered the mob by his presence; he spoke not deterring words; his manners and "my friends" satisfied the mob if they carried death and desolation into every Republican home they would enjoy the smiles of HORATIO SEYMOUR.

At any time during the rebellion, the rebels would have taken HORATIO SEYMOUR as President, if they could not have obtained JEFF. DAVIS. JEFF. not now a candidate, the Democrats take his political brother, sing his praises and hasten to do him homage.

HORATIO SEYMOUR encouraged the South to continue the war, which otherwise would have ended years before it did. He was ready, if the bloody massacre in New York had succeeded, to hoist the rebel flag in the Empire State, create a diversion in the North in favor of the South and thus close the war by insuring the triumph of the South. When the riot was a failure for the purpose intended, SEYMOUR and the Democrats clamored more loudly for stopping the war and for Southern independence. Their opposition made men for fighting more difficult to obtain, strengthened the rebels in the field, inspired many in the North with a feeling of insecurity and compelled the government to offer high bounties to obtain men for carrying on the war. HORATIO SEYMOUR and his party only four years ago pronounced the war a failure and demanded the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. They were then all, as now, rebels at heart against good government, full of envy, wrath and bitterness, and now the spirit that led to the war for principles has to be fought out again.

There are, in the nomination of HORATIO SEYMOUR, no dead issues. Fierce opposition to Freedom and Progress, and the repudiation of our national obligations are openly proclaimed, under the leadership of the foe to human liberty, the friend to rebels and rioters, who could see unoffending women and children deprived of life and yet call the murderers his "friends."

AUSTRIA AS AN EXAMPLE.

Shall we imitate Austria in financiering? A miserable country where, for many years, long before the last war, they had a comparatively worthless paper currency. Austria was compelled to do something, so she foolishly taxed the coupons on her bonds one-sixth. Apparently an easy way but she will want a long time before she can raise another loan. Her repudiation of her bonds virtually excludes her from the money market. She may raise money, but it will be on the understanding that she pays more interest than formerly. Creditors are as sharp as debtors. Rogues may get the advantage a few times, but honesty pays best in the end. Austria affords a sad example of dishonestly tampering with national responsibilities.

What would be the fate of France if the Emperor offered a lower rate of interest than that on promise of which he borrowed money to build up the Empire? The dynasty would fall like a pack of cards. What is the reason of the stability of England? Simply her honest acceptance of the debt—discharge of her obligations. She can obtain money at three per cent., while Austria, if she wants any more money, must pay twelve or fifteen, and have hard work to obtain it even with that temptation.

Why? It is a matter of faith, of credit. Who would care to touch accommodation paper issued by a man of doubtful reputation? The Austrian money men will remember taxing the coupons one-sixth, and when aid is asked again will roll up their purses, put them in their pockets, and say "we don't see it."

In which position is America to stand? Are we to be looked upon as a bankrupt nation, breakers of pledges, destroyers of honor, violators of covenants, a scorn and byword in the money markets of the world, or as honorable, just, and be sought after?

The answer comes, millions of times repeated by honorable men, "keep faith." It is only those whose sense of honor is blunted, who shadow to the nation their own want of honesty, who wish to place America in the same category with corrupt, faithless Austria, for settling the debt.

SEYMOUR COMES TO THE REPUDIATION SCRATCH!

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, a staid Democratic paper, influential in commercial circles, denounces the SEYMOUR and BLAIR platform as "out and out repudiation of a solemn obligation." It affirms that on the question of repudiation the "Democrats are boldly committed," that "the proposition is both wicked and disgraceful," but concludes by saying that "the platform is the very opposite of Gov. SEYMOUR'S well known views." Had the *Journal of Commerce* waited only a single day it would have been saved the necessity of taking the last assertion back and confessing that SEYMOUR and the platform are one—in other words, that SEYMOUR heartily indorses the platform—rank with repudiation as it is—as expressing his views. In his speech responding to the committee appointed to communicate to him the action of the Convention, he said:

> You have also give me a copy of the resolutions put forth by the Convention, showing its position upon all the great questions which now agitate the country. As presiding officer of that Convention, I am familiar with with their scope and import; as one of its members, I am a party to their terms. *They are in accord with my wish, and so I will stand upon them* in the contest into which we are now entering, and I shall strive to carry them out in future, wherever I may be placed, in public or in private life. [Cheers.]

Democrats who have been trying to delude themselves into the belief that they can consistently support SEYMOUR notwithstanding the Platform is undisguised repudiation, will here perceive that this is impossible. SEYMOUR declares unequivocally that the platform accords with his wishes, and in the contest promises to stand on it. There is but one course open to honest Democrats—repudiate the repudiators and go for GRANT and COLFAX.

HOMEWARD BOUND SWEARING MAD.

The PENDLETON Escort and friends passed through Pittsburgh Saturday, homeward bound from the Convention. To say that they were swearing mad over the nominations, as well as copiously perspiring, would be but to mildly describe the frame of mind most of them were in. The sun's fierce rays were hardly more fierce than the indignation which some openly expressed and others made ineffectual attempts to smother. Those gay little flags which the Escort bore so proudly when bound to New York to dictate the nomination of their favorite, were nowhere to be seen, and the counterfeit greenbacks with which the zealous gentlemen were then beplastered, had almost wholly disappeared. The sorrowfully swearing crowd attracted scarcely less attention at the depot, than when, five days before, with band and banners they marched forth to conquer. It is unnecessary to say that the Escort were not honored with a return reception. The Democracy of Pittsburgh were not in a humor for anything but condolence, and as they had been for two days, were expending their grief in seclusion.

CAN THEY BE SUPPORTED?

Republicans everywhere are not only satisfied, but decidedly pleased with SEYMOUR and BLAIR as the Democratic candidates. With them, it has been remarked truly, there will be no beating the bush, but square stand-up fight. SEYMOUR'S record as a rebel sympathiser, can neither be disputed by his party nor supported by a single voter who opposed MCCLELLAN. Compared to SEYMOUR, MCCLELLAN was a patriot, and eminently worthy of the support of his party. To the bitter end, throughout the war, and at every stage of it, SEYMOUR led the Copperhead forces—the most effective auxiliary the rebels ever had. The Confederacy had two grounds of of hope: recognition by France and England and the promised diversion by Northern copperheads; and the rebel leaders relied with confidence on HORATIO SEYMOUR to create that diversion. Nor did they rely in vain. On the very day the field of Gettysburg was being drenched with the blood of our devoted soldiers, and GRANT was receiving the surrender of Vicksburg, SEYMOUR was stimulating his reckless followers in New York to the riot which was characterized by every crime in the dark catalogue of wickedness and depravity. No record of that terrible crisis is faithful, from every page of which glares not the proof of the truth of this indictment. The SEYMOUR whose hoarse croakings were then heard, and whose efforts in behalf of the rebels were seen and felt in realities too shocking and too disheartening even now to contemplate with anything like calmness, is the cold, heartless, aspiring demagogue whom the New York convention, as the result of discreditable intrigue, have presented as the standard bearer of the Democratic party. Thousands who looked hopefully to the Convention in the belief that a true man and a patriot would be chosen, turn from the ticket in utter disgust, and indignantly denounce it as a fraud and an insult. The selection of BLAIR seems only to intensify this feeling. As a politician reckless, aspiring, revolutionary and faithless; as a man, insincere, debauched and unprincipled, he was the least deserving of all the candidates before the Convention. If he is a Democrat, probably some one in the party can testify to the time when he became one. Little more than three years ago he acted with more to plague than support—the Republican party, and swung loose because it would not acknowledge his reckless and revolutionary leadership. Like all the BLAIRS, he was a nuisance to the Republicans, and the Democrats will soon enough find him out as such in their ranks, if they do not already realize this disagreeable truth. Only two days before that on which by some strange fatality he was placed second to SEYMOUR on the Democratic ticket, he wrote a letter containing doctrine more revolutionary than any public man has dared to avow. He proclaimed himself to be in favor of nullifying the action of Congress in regard to the South, of overturning by force the governments of the States, and the restoration of the old pro-slavery order of things. On these views he said he wished to stand before the Convention. Standing on them, the Southern States in a body flocked to his standard; the Seymourites seconded the movement, and his nomination followed as the necessary second step to the nomination of HORATIO SEYMOUR. His nomination in one aspect, that is, considering by whom the Convention was directed, was a perfectly natural result. In another aspect, that is, considering what were the expectations and the opportunities of the party, his nomination and the nomination of SEYMOUR as well, is one of those marvels which at lengthened periods startle and disgust those in whose name they pretend to be made.

Now we ask thoughtful men,—if they can support these candidates? Leaving out of view the platform of repudiation and dishonor on which they stand, can men who realize their responsibilities as electors prefer SEYMOUR and BLAIR to GRANT and COLFAX?

UNSOUGHT

Republicans pride themselves that Gen. GRANT did not seek the Presidency. They knew the noble qualities of the man, and called him forth as the nominee. In the stampede that took place in favor of HORATIO SEYMOUR, Gen. MCCOOK, of Ohio, endeavored to delude the people with the same cry. He advised them, in his speech, to take a man who had not sought the Presidency. The result was such a cluster of delegates as clearly to show how deeply rebellion is engrafted.

There is a way of seeking without letting it be known. Many of the States went earnestly to the Convention in search of a candidate. Not so with New York; not so with the wire-pullers. A desperate game had to be played. There was to be no compromise. Sympathy for the South and its old institutions; love for the time when Southern planters shaded themselves in front of their hotels; when Cotton was King and millions were in bondage, was too good a picture to be cast on one side.

The nomination at New York of HORATIO SEYMOUR means that the causes that led to the war are still in existence; means that truth and error have yet to grapple. Though the war be one of words, thanks to loyal bayonets, the unsubdued spirit is still there. If the Democrats could, they would annul the acts of Congress concerning the South, revive slavery, push back the hands on the dial of progress, destroy political equality, and, if they could not otherwise carry their points, plunge the country into another war.

Can anything be more declaratory of Democratic intention than the indecent haste manifested to concentrate on SEYMOUR? He was the man after their own hearts. PENDLETON might dissolve into thin air; HENDRICKS fade into comparative obscurity, HANCOCK tumble into misty nothingness. They had SEYMOUR, the hero of riots, the polished demagogue. The sulleness of the South vanished. There rose before the vision of those men who had fought for the South, who had attempted to destroy the nation, and who boasted their power, hopes of revenge on the loyal people of the North.

The plot was equal to the execution. Much as the Democrats may boast of HORATIO SEYMOUR not having sought the nomination, facts are against them. It makes it look like the result of spontaneous effect when wire pullers in caucus had killed off others, to spring HORATIO SEYMOUR. The cheers that rose, the revival of rebeldom, the concentration, all teach Republicans what they have to do. They have to meet a foe whose nature is unaltered and to conquer by the power of omnipotent truth.

Republicans accept the fight; will nerve themselves for the struggle; take all the issues involved since Freedom and Slavery contended, and teach HORATIO SEYMOUR that the Presidential chair is not a seat of honor for the friend of rioters and murderers.

With a Copperhead of the rankest and most rabid kind for a candidate, and a Platform the chief plank of which is undisguised Repudiation, the Democratic party have presented to the people an issue which will not be declined. On it there is not the slightest hope of success for the Democratic party. The election of SEYMOUR would be the reversal of the verdict of 1864, and indorsement of secession. The audacity of the Convention is equaled only by the strategy whereby the result was reached. That the party thus early should have challenged the verdict of 1864, and presented all the old issues on which it has been repeatedly condemned, with repudiation added, is amazing. Of the result there can be no question. To doubt what the verdict of the people will be, would be to impeach their intelligence and distrust their honor.

ON Friday BUCKALEW and DAVIS in the Senate, both eminent Democrats, felt called upon to repudiate BLAIR. In the House, the following day, BROOKS, the Democratic leader, was compelled to disown him and repudiate his revolutionary principles. This is a bad beginning. When the leaders feel called upon to repudiate the candidate of the party, what should the rank and file do?

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The tactics whereby HORATIO SEYMOUR and FRANK P. BLAIR were nominated for President and Vice President were most artfully conceived and successfully executed. It became necessary first to lay out the strongest candidates. Commencing with PENDLETON the Bourbons ran down the list with remorseless fidelity to their purpose. Each candidate in his turn was lifted so high that when he fell the wind was completely knocked out of him. But for the sudden adjournment on Wednesday HANCOCK would probably have been nominated—a result that would have broken in pieces the slate of the SEYMOUR Copperheads. The way made clear, and SEYMOUR having refused a sufficient number of times, he was put on the course. It was at this moment the skillfulness of the entire management became apparent. According to the programme SEYMOUR went through; and BLAIR having only a few days before written a letter in favor of usurpation by the President, the forcible ejection of Congress and revolutionary measures generally, his nomination followed almost as a matter of course. Considering the expertness of the Bourbons at these things, the only wonder is that there should have been so much delay.

On the nominations we have elsewhere commented. Nothing but the blindness which has ever characterized Bourbons, could have brought this about. With SEYMOUR and BLAIR the fate of the party is fixed from the start.

It is useless for radical newspapers to attempt longer to conceal the real issue now pending before the country. It is plain, clear and easily understood. The issue is, shall the people sustain Congress in their usurpation of power not granted to that branch of our government either by the States or the people? This is the real issue.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

So the *Post* is already sick of the greenback issue. Reconstruction is now proclaimed the "real issue now pending before the country." We knew the greenbackers were getting sick of their ground, but we did not suppose they would forsake it so soon. It is creditable to their sagacity that they have done so. But this commendation cannot be bestowed on them for falling back on reconstruction. Six States are already in—two more are coming—the third has voted to stay out; which is just so much gain for GRANT and COLFAX. Reconstruction is an impossible issue—except in the manner proposed by BLAIR—usurpation, revolution and armed resistance to the laws of Congress. This, then, is the "real issue" which the *Post* presents. Cheerfully do we accept it.

THE indications already are that the greenback plank, which the Democrats expected to be the strongest will prove the weakest in their platform. Even now the party are on the defensive in regard to it. Their papers are attempting labored explanations and interpretations; but none have yet succeeded in making it appear how $2,000,000,000 of obligations can be paid in greenbacks—the present amount being $350,000,000—without setting paper mills and printing presses in operation. Nor has any of them got so far as to tell us what a greenback dollar will be worth when the bonds are thus paid off. We are anxious to have this clearly stated. We know that with $350,000,000 greenbacks in circulation a dollar is worth 59 cents in gold—(it was worth 60 before the Democratic platform came out)—but what will be its precise value when the issue amounts to $2,000,000,000, the weather is too warm to ascertain by figuring. Will the greenback *Post* tell us?

THE nomination of SEYMOUR by VALLANDIGHAM was in perfect accord with the eternal fitness of things. Who during the war was the greatest copperhead and the most effective supporter of the Rebellion, is difficult to determine. Both ardently desired the success of the rebels. VALLANDIGHAM went farthest and fared worst; but that made him now the better Democrat, and the most proper man in the world to bring out SEYMOUR. When VALLANDIGHAM worked himself up to the leadership of the party in the Convention, that body, which had no long drilled, centralized its mission, and SEYMOUR was whirled into the nomination very much after the manner SHERIDAN sent EWELL whirling up the Valley. It was an electrical stroke with the most approved copper batteries. But it was an insult to the loyal people of the land, who have not forgotten where SEYMOUR stood during the war.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* quotes approvingly the revolutionary letter of FRANK P. BLAIR, which secured for him the nomination for the Vice Presidency, and commends him to Democrats for the 'soundness of the sentiments therein expressed. Probably nothing better could be produced showing what sort of man BLAIR is than this very letter; and considering the experience of late years with Vice Presidents in the Presidential chair, even if there were no other reasons, thoughtful men in the Democratic party will consider well the possible consequences of assisting to elevate BLAIR to a position where he can have any influence in the affairs of the nation, and in a contingency become President. Have we not had enough bad and dangerous men in office? SEYMOUR—if such an affliction can be possible—would be bad enough; but BLAIR as President would usher in an era compared to which the four years of ANDREW JOHNSON would be honorable.

THE Democratic Convention might have placed in nomination a true soldier, like HANCOCK, or some civilian who did not sympathize with the South; but they rejected HANCOCK and spurned true men for SEYMOUR, the chief Copperhead of the North, the man who, next to JEFF. DAVIS, is the favorite of the South. The Soldiers and Sailors' Convention appealed to the Democratic Convention to select neither a rebel nor a rebel sympathizer. But the appeal was disregarded, and those who made it were insulted by having thrust on them the most objectionable of all the men before the Convention. Nor was it the result of accident. It was a deliberately planned scheme, shrewdly executed, after all the other candidates who had a chance had been remorselessly killed off.

THE Republican platform, since that of the Democratic party has been published, shines more brightly than ever. Take the following plank as an example:

> "WE DENOUNCE ALL FORMS OF REPUDIATION AS A NATIONAL CRIME AND A NATIONAL DISHONOR. HONOR REQUIRES THE PAYMENT OF THE PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS IN THE UTMOST GOOD FAITH TO ALL CREDITORS, AT HOME AND ABROAD, NOT ONLY ACCORDING TO THE LETTER, BUT THE SPIRIT OF THE LAWS UNDER WHICH IT WAS CONTRACTED."

The Democratic platform means repudiation. The party is committed to it—that is, the leaders in Convention adopted it. The question before the people is, which platform they prefer.

THE financial article of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, commenting on the greenback plank in the Democratic Platform, says: "Literally this is a discreditable assault on the integrity and good faith of the nation, and is already sought to be quibbled from." This is the only correct and the mildest interpretation of which the platform is susceptible, and is the one it is everywhere receiving from dispassionate minds, at home and abroad. Nor does the interpretation do the slighest injustice to the authors. The national credit is pursued by the Democratic party as an enemy. Associated as it is in present financial discussions, with the overthrow of the rebellion and the destruction of slavery, it is naturally hated by rebels and rebel sympathisers alike—and in the language of the Jew in the play, hate they any thing they would not kill?

IT is said that Mr. CHASE, when the Convention adjourned, Wednesday, was perfectly confident he would be nominated early next day—a belief inspired by telegrams from his friends in New York. But his name was not uttered on that day, and he died (politically) having received half a vote six times successively. The executors of the Chief Justice should hunt up the courageous man, or half man, who so much honored him, and make some suitable acknowledgment of the deed.

THE SEYMOUR MOB.

THE WORDS THAT CAUSED IT.

As this is the anniversary of the bloody SEYMOUR mob in New York, July, 1863, it is proper to quote the language of SEYMOUR that produced it. We quote from his infamous speech, concluding as follows:

> "We only ask that you shall give to us that which you claim for yourselves, and that which every freeman, and every man who respects himself will have—freedom of speech, the right to exercise all the franchises conferred by the Constitution upon American citizens. (Great applause.) Can you safely deny us these? Will you not trample upon your own rights if you refuse to listen? Do you not create revolution when you say that your persons may be rightfully seized, your property confiscated, your homes entered? Are you not exposing yourselves, your own interests, to as great a peril as that with which you threaten us? Remember this: *that the bloody, and treasonable, and revolutionary doctrine of public necessity can be proclaimed by a mob as well as by a government.*" (Applause.)

The mob took the hint, organized, commenced operations, at the height of their bloody carnival were addressed as "my friends" by SEYMOUR, and were not quelled before several hundred unoffending citizens—many of them women and children—had fallen a prey to their frenzy.

WHAT would reduce taxation and lighten the national burden is the funding of the national debt at a diminished rate of interest. This cannot be accomplished except by keeping faith with every description of national creditors. The Democratic platform tramples faith in the dust by proposing, in the first place, to confiscate to a certain extent the income of the holder of a national bond, and return to him the principal in that which is now forty per cent. discount, and which, as the result of the inherent rottenness of the plan, would, as the process went on, become utterly worthless. We need not tell any one that the Democratic scheme is rank repudiation—the repudiation of an agreement solemnly entered into at the most critical period in our history—the repudiation of money due. It is the Republican doctrine to reduce taxation by keeping the public faith unimpaired, whereby only the interest on the debt can be reduced. The Democratic plan, while professing opposition to high taxes, will keep them up and widen to an impassable gulf the gap between paper money and coin. Already has it begun to widen, as the result of the promulgation of the Democratic platform. It is by results only that measures should be judged. The decline in public securities, the depreciation in the value of greenbacks and the advance in the price of gold, as the result of one day's experience, is the first lesson.

FRANK BLAIR has a shorter cut even than ANDREW JOHNSON. The latter threatened to "kick Congress out" solitary and alone, but the former will be content with nothing less than "trampling into dust the usurpations of Congress, known as the Reconstruction acts." This proposition does credit to the reputation of the BLAIR family, who possess a prescriptive right to put a torpedo under everybody and everything that does not exactly please them. FRANK is a natural revolutionist in a small way—about the last man in the land who should be permitted to have influence in public affairs or stand in the position where by any accident he would succeed to the Presidency. SEYMOUR is troubled by the phantom of hereditary insanity, and well he may be, for two near relatives died by their own hands—a state of things which gives to BLAIR'S nomination a decided interest. A man who already trembles lest he go crazy before the campaign is over, with a reckless, rollicking revolutionist for a colleague, cannot be said to form a ticket calculated to satisfy the public mind in troublous times.

In the *Round Table*, in the issue of June 27th, appeared a carefully prepared leading article, directed to the thinking portion of the Democratic party about to take part in the Convention, entitled "CHASE or defeat." The writer said the time had come for speaking plainly; and the Democratic leaders were warned of the folly of attempting to push to execution the scheme on which they were bent. His words were:

> No advantage can be gained by fighting a battle on *sub-ordinate* points which are of no practical value, and under leadership which insures defeat. A repetition of the McClellan campaign [cry] would now be all but ruinous to the Democratic party, and it is precisely such a campaign the misguided leaders seem bent upon arranging and carrying out.

That which the Convention was warned not to do it has done, its repetition of the MCCLELLAN "campaign" under "leadership which insures defeat" has been inaugurated, and Democrats everywhere are perfectly satisfied in their own minds that it will be "ruinous to the Democratic party." Go where you will among Democrats, you will find that it is the prevalent belief that the campaign which the *Round Table* said "misguided leaders" are "bent on arranging and carrying out," and which they have been successful in inaugurating, will prove a disastrous one to the party.

AFTER the first day's balloting had closed, the editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, PENDLETON'S organ, telegraphed to that paper and the Pittsburgh *Post* that the opponent of the candidate were using money freely and that if PENDLETON was not nominated it would be "because money was stronger than principle in the Convention." At the same time we were assured from several sources that the session of the Convention had been systematically protracted, and that the delegates were getting low in funds. Subsequently, as we have seen, when the Convention had been brought to the right point, its business was concluded in an hour's time by the nomination of SEYMOUR—the consummation on which the New York leaders were all the time intent. The few words of truth—inconsiderately written no doubt—after the first day's balloting had closed, shed a flood of light over the whole matter. The New York managers believe in the efficacy of "solid reasons," and long experience has taught them how to act and with the greatest effect. After six days of delay and expense, their task became easy. PENDLETON'S first friend furnishes the proof and has removed all question and doubt in the case.

EARLY in the spring of 1861, HORATIO SEYMOUR meeting Judge CHAS. H. RUGGLES in New York, asked him: "Judge, have you read the Confederate [Montgomery] Constitution? * * * I have; "and *it is better than ours* (the Federal). "Then why not," he continued, "obviate "all difficulty, by simply *adopting that* "[Confederate] Constitution?" Such was SEYMOUR'S idea then, and by no word or deed has he indicated that he has ever relinquished it. Throughout the war he acted as though he desired the overthrow of the Federal and the success of the Confederate Constitution. If in the mysterious dispensations of Providence HORATIO SEYMOUR should be elected President, he will be animated by the same spirit. No one who entertains the opinion that Mr. SEYMOUR is a better man than General GRANT to occupy the White House for the next four years, should fail to do all in his power to elect him. All such can count for a certainty on the most energetic co-operation of every unrepentant rebel in the land.

WHY the Greyback Convention, with a greenback platform, nominated FRANK BLAIR for the Vice President, is a wonder which grows daily. Democrats can discover nothing in the nomination to commend, especially in preference to such a nomination as the selection of HENDRICKS, HANCOCK, CASS, or any one of half a dozen other gentlemen whose names were before the Convention. In politics an agrarian, a disorganizer and revolutionist by nature, BLAIR stands on the ticket an insult to the sober sense of the country.

THIS is the anniversary of the commencement of the great SEYMOUR Riot in New York, in 1863. It should be observed by his friends in some suitable way. A negro asylum or two with their inmates might be burned; or half a dozen "niggers"—babies might do—could be roasted alive; a few disabled soldiers hung to amp posts would be a very pretty thing. An address from SEYMOUR himself while some one or all of these observances were going on, would perhaps be the most proper thing for the day. Any time during the week will do.

A Singular Case.

For some time past paragraphs have appeared relative to the alleged imprisonment of a girl named Mary Ann Smith, sixteen years of age, in the House of the Good Shepherd, New York, under the care of the Sisters of that institution, which has three departments, one of which is of a reformatory character. The father of the girl is a Roman Catholic. For some time prior to the removal of the girl to the institution, she was living with a respectable family at Newark, New Jersey, and there became thoroughly impressed with the idea that Roman Catholicism is not the true faith.

The father of the girl hated Methodism; and displeased at the attendance of the girl at the Methodist church, removed her to the House of the Good Shepherd, alleging that her conduct was bad and that he placed her there for moral restraint and reformation. An action was commenced by the friends of the numerous girl to remove her from a place where she did not want to be